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11. Janette G. Cook 78 Robindale Avenue
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16. Ella M. Morgan (Mrs. J. E.) Rt. 4 Asheville, N. C.
17. Mrs. Emma J. Gwaltney Weaverville, N. C.
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19. Mrs. Edna L. Miller 13 Pickwick Road
20. Mrs. Edna S. Carland
21. Mrs. Bertha Lominac 56 Pearson Drive
22. Mrs. Margaret Snipes Courtland Avenue
23. Mrs. (C.S.) Addie Ward Simpson
24. Mrs. Emma Maney 621/2 Hudson Street
25. Mrs. D. F. Smith 231 Virginia Avenue
26. Connie Lee Aiken (Mrs. L.M.) 818 Haywood Road
27. Mrs. Viola Hensley Vermont Avenue
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32. Mrs. Clyde Carseaddon Rt. 2 Asheville, N. C.
33. Mrs. Mary Lindsey Black Mt. N. C.
34. Mrs. Henry McFee 9 Farwood Avenue
35. Mrs. Janie T. Myriek (Golightly) Black Mt.
36. Mrs. George H. Baldwin Skyland, N. C.
37. Mrs. Janie T. Baillie 1914 Haywood Road
38. Mrs. G. C. Crisp
39. Mrs. J. A. Wicker 72 Bunnhannan Avenue
40. Dixie Vayles Ramsey Biltmore Hospital
42. Mrs. T. C. Moore 22 Burton Street

Other Members:

Mrs. H. R. White
 Mrs. B. C. Blankenship
 Mrs. E. B. Sullivan

Mrs. Dalton
1428 be

American Gold Star Mothers

2/19/1964

Sgt. Parris Relates Experiences Behind German Barbed Wire

By C. R. SUMNER

When his plane was knocked out of the sky over Rotterdam July 30, 1943, just a little more than two months after he left the United States for overseas service, T. Sgt. James H. Parris, Jr., of 11 Maple Crescent, was made a prisoner of the German reich.

This week he returned to his home. Between those two dates stretches an experience such as no other North Carolina man has told, for he is believed to be the first prisoner of war to be exchanged and returned to this state after spending months behind a barrier of Nazi barbed wire.

When he was first captured, Sgt. Parris said, he was sent to "Stalag Seven A" which is a temporary camp. There the man lived in barracks behind barbed wire.

Days Of Dull Routine

It was odd how quickly the days fell into a dull routine of sleeping, eating, playing cards, and just waiting, he said. The food was largely supplied through Red Cross packages one of which was issued each week. The men made their entire breakfast from these packages. For lunch they received a portion of German soup. For supper they received German government potatoes and supplemented this from the Red Cross package. If anybody got too hungry and ate up all of his Red Cross package allotment before the week was out it was just too bad. He went hungry except for the soup and potatoes the rest of the week.

When Sgt. Parris was asked what the Red Cross package contained, he rattled off the contents with a familiarity that told its own story of dull months of routine waiting.

The list went like this: Twelve ounces of corned beef; 12 ounces of Spam; 8 ounces of salmon; 6 ounces of liver patte; a pound can of powdered milk; 4 ounces of soluble coffee; 6 ounces of jam; 8 ounces of cheese; 8 ounces of sugar; 8 ounces of concentrated chocolate, and 8 ounces of sea biscuit.

Flight Engineer On Plane

"We were in good condition when we were captured," Sgt. Parris said. He was a flight-engineer on a plane that was shot down over Rotterdam. He does not allude to his wounds which include an injury which resulted in the loss of the sight of his right eye. "As a result of being in good condition," he added, "we managed to make out very well with the food we got. We could take exercise. If we couldn't go anywhere we could make up for that by doing a lot of going, like a lion in a cage."

Sgt. Parris holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the Purple Heart, and campaign ribbons signifying the American theater of operations — he was on coast patrol for a while before going over — and the European theater of operations.

He said he has about 800 addresses of boys who were prisoners and he is going to attempt to get some gasoline and visit as many of these homes as he can and give them personal messages about how their relatives are faring. He was one of some 218 who were exchanged on the Gripsholm and the reason he got to come back was that he was wounded in action. All those who came back in the exchange had been wounded, he explained.

Sent To Permanent Camp

In October, 1943, he was removed from the temporary camp and sent to "Stalag 17B," a permanent camp. There conditions were much better because the men, instead of being forced, to amuse themselves playing cards most of their waking hours, or just reading, were given a chance to participate in sports — they had softball equipment and organized a league with every barracks having a team — and they set up an educational system with those who held college degrees teaching classes. Books were obtained from Geneva, Switzerland, after some delay, and the educational set-up, while of course not



T. SGT. JAMES H. PARRIS, JR.

ideal, did much to occupy the minds of the men and give them a chance at training they had not had.

Sgt. Parris was a student at Clemson college when he entered service in December, 1941, just after Pearl Harbor. He went overseas in May, 1943, and a little more than two months later was captured, but between the two dates he had packed in a stretch on coast patrol which included brushes with submarines.

The most touching story he told was how the boys in the camp spent Christmas, 1943. They had organized their own orchestra and this unit gave regular Saturday concerts.

Rigged Up Christmas Tree

When Christmas came the orchestra was there with appropriate music. The boys rigged up their own Christmas tree, fastening twigs and small branches on a tree trunk. They carved ornaments from soap and made decorations from cellophane, the tiny strips peeled from cigarette packages.

The soap carving included a scene of the Three Wise Men all carefully done with reverent hands and thankful hearts. There were little farm houses and little churches, all carved from soap.

Then to top everything there was a pudding, made from tidbits saved from the Red Cross packages. It was all very tasty and was really a big occasion.

Then the men gathered around the makeshift tree and sang Christmas carols. They sounded swell, because the men were all thinking of their loved ones at home, and the tree looked swell too, all soft and glowing.

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OR MY SON

no love of mine
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grace divine
a by thy Will.

d him, every hour,
m in Thy care,
ne the prayer,
st e prayer.

sent me by a friend
I am hoping it will
to you as it has me.

Sept. 8th 1944
Prisoner of War, Next of Kin Club.
Organization meeting Sept. 8th 8⁰⁰ PM 1944

Sept. 8 8⁰⁰ PM
**MRS. BRADLEY
NAMED HEAD
OF NEW CLUB**

Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley was elected president of the Prisoner of War club, organized Friday evening at the Langren hotel, it was announced yesterday. Mrs. G. L. Leslie was named first-vice-president and Mrs. J. L. Hall was named secretary and treasurer.

It was announced that the next meeting of the club will be held at 3 p. m. on the first Sunday in October. The speaker for this meeting will be announced later.

It was decided that the club secretary will follow the lists of prisoners of war and write to the families of the men inviting them to become members of the club.

Fourteen persons attended the initial meeting and it was discovered that two had relatives who were prisoners of the Japanese and the remainder were prisoners of the Germans.

The club decided to invite men from Moore General hospital in to their homes to dinner occasionally, with the cooperation of the hospital authorities.

The club adopted a resolution urging adoption of the bill pending in congress which would grant certain benefits to prisoners of war and others connected with the armed services.

It was explained that boxes are now available for sending packages to prisoners of war. Members were urged when writing to prisoners of war to use the printed cards which are available because they appear to clear so much more quickly.

NEXT OF KIN CLUB TO HOLD MEETING SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Members of the Next of Kin or Prisoner of War club will meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Langren hotel, it was announced last night by Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley.

Actual photographs of prisoners in German camps have been received and will be on display, Mrs. Bradley said.

Dan Glover, of the Y. M. C. A. will make a brief talk on conditions in the German prison camps.

26. Mrs. Lucyle Cornett, who has a st hobby of taking down shortwave at broadcasts relating to prisoners of t war in shorthand, will make a re- i, port on some of the interesting r items she has heard.

- Mrs. James H. Parris, who has s been to New York to meet her son, h who was a prisoner of war and has or just arrived in this country on the th exchange ship Gripsholm, will be present, Mrs. Bradley said.

air Persons who have members of their families who are now held as prisoners of war by the enemy are the invited to attend the meeting and ore affiliate with the club. The invi- ar- tation is especially extended to per- ad sons in Waynesville, Canton, Hen- it- dersonville, Black Mountain, Weav- em- erville, Marshall and other com- ult munities in this section.

Army Hospite

Miss

(2)

Oct. 1st / 1944.

The Prisoner of War, next of Kin Club met at the Langren Hotel, Oct 1st 3⁰⁰ P.M.

The meeting was in charge of Mrs Clyde H. Bradley President of P.O.W. Club. There was approximately 35 members in attendance.

Mr. Don Glover of the Y.M.C.A. was chief speaker, talking on leadership, and conditions and activities in P.O.W. camps in Germany by the Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. Bradley had a display of interesting pictures of activities in both German and Japanese P.O.W. camps.

Mrs Lucile Cornett spoke briefly on short wave radio reception of P.O.W. messages broadcast from Germany to relatives, telling how as a hobby she had taken them down in shorthand, and forwarded these messages as a form letter to relatives, and how in some instances these were the first messages received and all seemed very ^{much} appreciated.

It was voted to reimburse her for expense of postage for these communications.



Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Parris spoke of the happiness of having their son Staff Sgt. James H. Parris Jr. returning home on the Gripsholm being repatriated in an exchange of Prisoners after 14 months in an P.O.W. Camp in Germany.

They also displayed proudly a Citation, and Purple Heart, also souvenirs such as eating utensils, loaf of German bread etc.

Mrs. Hall told of an offer of Mr. Gardner, Mgr. of S.H. Kress Co. to donate to P.O.W. relatives several hundred boxes of Vitamin B Complex Tablets gratis. These may be had by seeing Mrs. Bradley at the Blue Gem Coal Office.

Mrs. Leslie spoke briefly on membership and dues, inviting others to join the P.O.W. Next of Kin Club.

It was voted that dues be \$1.00 per member per month, and that monthly meetings would be held on the 1st Sunday at 3⁰⁰ PM.

All members introduced themselves giving place and relation of Prisoner.

Mrs. Bradley requested pictures of prisoners for window display. The meeting adjourned for a yet acquainted session, and to view and examine display.

The secretary collected \$20.00 in dues, for the treasure of P.O.W. Club.

The secretary has a bill for a gladiolus ~~great~~ spray, wreath from Robinsons Flower shop. for \$5.15 for a deceased member, Mrs. L. W. Bridgewater. Mrs. Bradley will see what your pleasure is in paying this bill.

Soldier Unable To Eat Meal He Dreamed About

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 23. (AP)—S. Sgt. Hayes Bolitho sat down to the Thanksgiving dinner he has dreamed of for three years today—but he didn't get to eat it.

Bolitho, a prisoner of the Japanese for nearly two and a half years, is on a liquid diet until he picks up some of the more than 50 pounds he lost. While the rest of the family ate turkey, the sergeant could only gaze at it.

He escaped from a torpedoed Japanese transport in Philippine waters last August, and later was rescued when the American invaded the island of Leyte.

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Next of Kin Club

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Bridgewater

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Date and Time Wanted

'Next Of Kin' Hear Talks By Burge, Roberts

Major Edwin Burge of the army air forces, who recently returned from active duty at an English base, and Capt. Luther M. Roberts of the army airways communications system here, were speakers yesterday at a meeting of the Next of Kin club at the Langren hotel.

Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, chairman, presided and introduced the speakers. There about 50 mothers and sisters of men reported missing in action present for the meeting. Major Burge and Capt. Roberts spoke on prospects of those reported missing to be safe and on aspects of the German prison camps.

Mrs. Bradley pointed out that she has received additional information for families who have just received word that a son or brother has been reported missing in action. She said she also has a supply of vitamin pills she will issue to persons sending packages to prisoners of war. Members of families of missing men can get the war prisoner information and tablets from Mrs. Bradley at the offices of the Blue Gem Coal company, 14 Broadway.

(3)

Nov 12th 1944

The "Next of Kin Club," held their regular monthly meeting Nov - 12th at 3³⁰ PM in the Governor Vance Room, Langren Hotel.

This meeting which had been postponed one week for convenience of Program Committee, was opened by Mrs Bradley, reading a prayer of "Next of Kin."

Mrs Bradley President of the Club presided. 40 members were in attendance.

Speakers were Major Edwin Burge of the Army Air Corps, who recently returned from active duty at an air base in England.

Major Burge, talked interestingly and told in detail, of Combat and Bombing Missions, over European Enemy Territory, stressing the fact that Prisoners of War Camps were in no danger of bombing, because the Air Corps had intelligence on their location, also the importance of sending food packages regularly to Prisoners of War.

Capt Luther M. Roberts of the Army Airways Communication System spoke on Modern Aviation, telling briefly ^{how} team work is stressed.

NORTH AFRICA

and about communication by tower, beam, code, etc.

Mrs. Davis, told of receiving a short wave message from her son, a prisoner in Germany.

Mrs. Bealand, and Mrs. Jones told of their sons reported missing in action for several months.

Mrs. Prince gave address of her husband Capt. Prince, a prisoner in Germany.

Mrs. Bradley told of her sons welfare, and gave information on package contents allowed by next of kin, also some new information on writing to prisoners before official address is received, also made requests for volunteer workers. to sew buttons insignias, chevrons, service stripes etc, for soldiers at the Redistribution Center

It was voted for the secretary to pay all outstanding bills

Balance in Treasury Nov 12th \$20.00

Flower Spray for Mrs L. W. Bridgewater 5.15

Balance 14.85

Dues collected Nov 12th 14.40

Balance 29.25

Five dollars each to Mrs Bradley, Mrs Cornett for paper 10.00

Total Balance \$79.25

Minutes were read by Mrs. F. L. Hall, secretary, meeting adjourned.

RELATIVES OF 6 SERVICEMEN TO GET AIR MEDALS

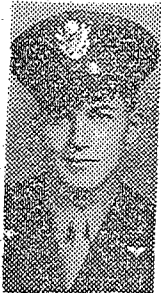
Ceremony To Be Held At Next Of Kin Club Meet In Hotel

Air medals awarded to six members of the army air forces from this region will be presented to their next of kin in a ceremony here this afternoon.

Three of the men are dead, and the other three are prisoners of war.

The presentation will occur at the monthly meeting of the Next of Kin club in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend. A representative of the army air forces here will present the medals to the parents of five of the men, and to the wife of the sixth.

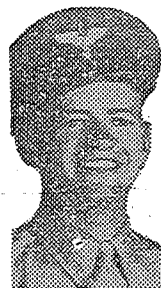
Prisoner Of War
The Air Medal and one Oak Leaf Cluster (signifying a second Air Medal) of S. Sgt. Allen S. Alford, a prisoner of war, will be presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Alford of Erwin, Tenn.



RYMER

The Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters awarded to T. Sgt. Oakley A. Anderson, also a prisoner, will be presented to his wife, Mrs. Rosa L. Anderson, of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 4.

Dr. and Mrs. William L. Bennett of Burnsville will accept the medal of Second Lt. Sam B. Bennett, who was killed in action last May 28 while participating in bomber combat operations over continental Europe.



BENNETT

S. Sgt. Grady V. Howell, Jr., a prisoner, has been awarded the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters, which will be accepted for him by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grady C. Howell of Waynesville, R. F. D. No. 2.

With Six Clusters

T. Sgt. Donald C. Kelley was awarded the medal with six clusters, and it will be presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald W. Kelley of Oteen. Sgt. Kelley was reported missing on July 10, 1943, and in August of this year the war department announced that he is presumed dead.



KELLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Rymer of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 2, will receive the medal of their son, 2nd Lt. Robert B. Rymer, Jr., who was killed in action last March 13 while serving as a bombardier-navigator over Indo-China.

Another feature of the club program will be a talk by Sgt. James Parris of Asheville. Sgt. Parris will discuss, from firsthand experience, "Life in a German Prison Camp."

Through the courtesy of the Red Cross, samples of the parcels given prisoners of the Germans when they are captured and of the food parcels the Germans give prisoners will be exhibited.

The Rev. W. Perry Crouch, pastor of the First Baptist church, will pronounce the invocation, and the Rev. Arthur W. Farnum, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, will pronounce the benediction. Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, president of the club, will preside.

FREE POSTAGE PLAN TO PRISONERS OUTLINED

Free postage for air mail letter cards, without enclosures, to American and Allied prisoners of war, military internees in neutral countries and other civilians detained or interned in enemy-occupied territory has become effective, Wythe M. Peyton, Asheville postmaster, announced today.

The weight limit for letters and letter packages addressed for mailing to civilians in Switzerland is increased to four pounds, six ounces. Registration and special delivery services will be provided at regular international rates. Air mail, money order and parcel post services remain suspended.

Relief

Bergetstown, Pa.

NEXT OF KIN CLUB TAKES GIFTS TO OTEEN

Gifts were distributed yesterday to approximately 125 patients at the veterans hospital at Oteen by officers of the Next of Kin club. Names of patients were furnished by the Red Cross field director at the hospital. Officers taking part in the event were:

Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, president; Mrs. G. L. Leslie, vice-president; and Mrs. J. L. Hall, secretary-treasurer.

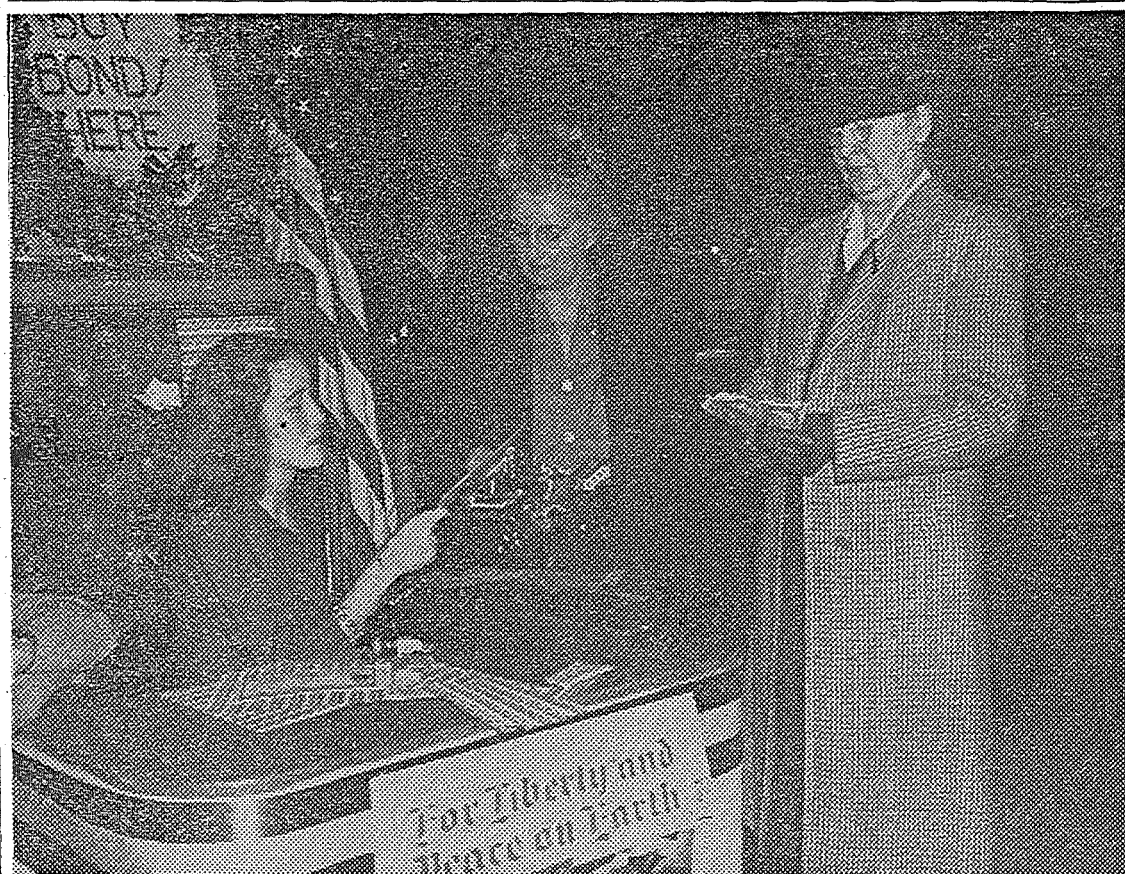
Gifts were donated by Miss Miriam and Sonny Crohn of Mt. Vernon circle, the office force of the Buncombe County War Price and Rationing board, Mrs. Madge Gravatt, the Asheville Blue Gem Coal company and the Langren Beauty shop.

Prisoner Of War Packages Arrive For Distribution

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—(UP)—Packages for prisoners of war in the European theater arrived at distribution centers several weeks ago and have been forwarded to German camps, the Southeastern headquarters of the Red Cross said today.

The packages contain turkey, plum pudding, sausages, strawberry jam, nuts, fruit bars, dates, cigars, cheddar cheese, playing cards, a game, two pictures of American scenes and other items.

Honors Won In Euro



BUY BONDS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR—Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, center, and Mrs. G. L. Leslie, Sr., right, are shown buying war bonds at Ivey's bond booth for their two sons who are prisoners of war in Germany. Mrs. Bradley, whose son, Lt. William Bradley, is a prisoner, bought \$1,500 worth of bonds for him, and Mrs. Leslie bought \$1,000 worth of bonds for Lt. G. L. Leslie, Jr., who is in the same prison camp. Mrs. Bradley qualified for captain in the Blue Star brigade of the women's division in the Sixth War Loan drive, with sales to 20 individuals. Other promotions announced were: Mrs. J. Frank Crowell, nurses' association, sales to 20 individuals, captain; Mrs. H. Bomberger, Elks' auxiliary, sales to 30 individuals, major, and Mrs. Harvey Holleman, Fortnightly club, sales to 50 individuals, colonel. The Next of Kin club, of which Mrs. Bradley is president and Mrs. Leslie is vice-president, was credited with \$2,875 in bond sales in two and one half hours while the club had charge of the booth. Miss Florence Stevens, is shown at the left, selling the bonds.

December 10th 1944.

The "next of Kin Club" after one week postponement met, Dec. 10th 3^{pm}. at their regular monthly meeting, in the Governor Vance Room, Kingren Hotel Asheville. N.C.

The Public was invited. Rev. Perry W. Crouch pronounced the invocation.

Mrs. Clyde Bradley, Club President Presided, introducing Capt. Luther M. Roberts, who awarded Air Medals with Oak Leaf Clusters to next of kin. of six men 3 dead, 3 prisoners, all of the Army Air Corps, in a very impressive ceremony.

The six mothers receiving medal awards, for their sons achievements, were presented with a flower corsage donated by Max Brown of the Middletown Flower Gardens. Pictures were also taken of the recipient mothers.

Minutes of previous meeting were read by Mrs. L. Hall, Secretary.

Mrs. Robert Lee Smith, President of The American Legion Auxiliary Tommy Ware, Commander of The American Legion. Mr. & Mrs. Chambers Parents of two Prisoners of War sons.



NEXT OF KIN RECEIVE MEDALS—Air Medals awarded to six members of the army air forces from this area were presented to next of kin in special ceremonies yesterday at the Next of Kin club meet in the Langren hotel. Those who received medals are, left to right, Mrs. Rose Anderson of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 4, for her husband, T. Sgt. Oakley A. Anderson, a prisoner of war who also was awarded two Oak Leaf Clusters; Mrs. Gerald W. Kelley of Oteen, medal with six clusters, for her son, T. Sgt. Donald C. Kelley, missing since July 10, 1943, presumed dead by the war department; Mrs. William L. Bennett of Burnsville, for her son, Second Lt. Sam B. Bennett, killed in action last May 28; Mrs. Robert Rymer of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 2, for her son, Second Lt. Robert B. Rymer, Jr., killed in action last March 13; Mrs. Paul Alford of Erwin, Tenn., medal and one cluster for her son, S. Sgt. Allen S. Alford, prisoner of war, and Mrs. G. V. Howell of Waynesville, medal and three clusters for her son, S. Sgt. Grady V. Howell, Jr., a prisoner of war.

was introduced by Mrs Bradley.
Gifts were collected from members
of Next of Kin Club for service-
men under Bendly Boy Packages.

Mrs Bradley told of receiving
gifts donated by Miss Miron
and Sony Cohen, Officer Force
of Brunswick Co Rationing Board.
Mrs Gravat, Blue Gen Coal Co
and the Longren Beauty Shop.

Mrs Bradley then introduced
a repatriated prisoner of war.
Sgt James Parris, who talked
at length, from first hand
experience, "Life in a German
Prisoner of War Camp."

His talk was an interesting
feature of the club program,
and after adjournment, Sgt Parris
answered all questions known
and permissible.

Approximately 175 persons attended
the meeting.

\$8.00 membership dues was collected
leaving balance of \$27.25 in
treasury.

Adjournment followed with
Rev. Arthur W. Garmen pronouncing
the benediction.

OFLAG 64, BIGGEST NAZI PRISON CAMP, LIES IN REDS' PATH

By LARRY ALLEN

(Associated Press war correspondent who was a prisoner of war in Oflag 64 for nearly a year.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—(AP)—Germany's largest prisoner of war camp for American army officers lies in the pathway of the Russian drive through Northwestern Poland.

It is known as Oflag 64 and is about 102 miles south of Danzig and about halfway between Warsaw and Berlin. The nearest important city is Poznan (Posen), used by the Nazis as a troop concentration and transport center for the eastern front. The camp is on the outskirts of the village of Szubin, which the Germans renamed Altburgund.

(Marshal Stalin's announcement Monday of the capture of Noworochlaw indicates that the Red army already may have overrun

Szubin, only 20 miles to the north-west.)

The big Russian breakthrough raises the possibility that it may mean the liberation of American captives, but the Axis, keeping close tabs on Russian advances, usually move prisoners to other camps when one is directly threatened.

(The State department at Washington said last night the question of protecting and arranging for the release to American authorities of U. S. prisoners of war liberated in the line of current Russian advances had been taken up with Moscow.)

Here are some of the facts about Oflag 64, as I knew it:

Embracing about seven acres of land, the camp is the "home" of more than 1,000 American ground forces officers, captured in the

(Continued On Page Six)

and each week every captive receives an American Red Cross food parcel. It is that that does the job of keeping the inmates alive and in fairly good physical condition.

The Germans at Oflag 64 gave American prisoners while I was there, this, once daily:

One slice of black, sour bread; a small flat plate of ersatz soup, usually made of spoiled carrots, cow-turnips and dehydrated weeds, and two small, soggy, watery, black-spotted potatoes.

Prisoners have to do their own laundry, in cold water, and with soap supplied by the American Red Cross. They receive no aid whatever from the German Red Cross.

The so-called officers' canteen in Oflag 64 is name only. The Germans supply nothing to sell except Hitler pictures, corn plaster, wooden combs, hair oil and foot powder once in a while.

American army medical officers do all the ministering to war captives. Wherever there is a serious case, the Germans, after much pressure, will send a patient outside the camp to a hospital. American doctors of Jewish extraction are prohibited from ministering in any way to a prisoner of war.

With gifts from the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations and those from next-of-kin, there has been built up a 2,000-book library in the camp. That provides an outlet that keeps most of the captives mentally busy. Sports equipment, such as baseballs, footballs, etc., from such organizations make possible entertainment on the physical side.

Hold Daily Classes

Captives who formerly were college professors have organized classes which are held daily and they serve as another excellent way of "passing the time."

The Germans provide no entertainment or recreational facilities in Oflag 64, but prisoners have pieced together available scraps of material and made their own "little theater." American army musical instruments supply a 19-piece band.

Prisoners in Oflag 64 when I was there apparently got one-half to two-thirds of the mail sent them. Private parcels from next-of-kin usually arrive in three months after date of dispatch.

The camp is enclosed by a triple barbed-wire fence with loose wire strewn between the fences. Towers at each corner are manned by German soldiers with machine guns. Sentries walk on the outside of the wire. There is a garrison of about 250 German soldiers and officers.

About 10 feet inside the inner wire there is a trip-wire. Sentries were instructed to fire upon any officer getting close to this wire.

There are 14 wooden and low-roofed red-bricked, semi-barracks-like buildings within the enclosure which serve as living quarters for the captives. There also is a chapel, used for Roman Catholic and Protestant church services for the prisoners. In the center of the camp there is a large cement building which houses 250 officers and a similar one which is used for the

10 Fliers In Nazi Prison Plan Waldorf-Astoria Party Upon Their Arrival In U. S.

They get in the dumps at times—sure they do. But it takes a lot to permanently douse a Yank's sense of humor. Their captors at Stalag Luft III, great Nazi prison camp for 6,000 Allied air officers, must have found that out many moons ago. New York city's famed Waldorf-Astoria hotel found it out the other day, too—in a letter whose signatories included two Asheville lieutenants.

The manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, opening his morning stack of mail, came suddenly upon one of the strangest requests for reservations that ever had reached his desk.

"Dear Sir: (it ran).

"We are ten flying officers now residing in Germany, who upon returning to the States plan to spend a few days together where food, comfort and entertainment are at our fingertips.

"We unanimously decided on your hotel as the perfect spot. We hereby apply for a standing reservation.

"Sincerely yours,

"Lt. J. J. O'Donnell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. G. L. Leslie, Jr., Asheville, N. C.; Lt. R. W. Peterson, St. Paul, Minn.; Lt. H. Erricson, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Lt. C. W. Bradley, Jr., Asheville, N. C.; Lt. K. Broden, Yelin, Wash.; Lt. C. M. Pace, Huntington, W. Va.; Lt. R. C. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lt. Earl R. Leaser, Allentown, Pa.; Lt. H. L. Holdcroft, Hartford City, Ind."

Two other Asheville air officers also are prisoners in the same barracks although their names do not appear on the letter to the Waldorf-Astoria. They are Lt. Joe L. Davis, son of Mrs. Frank Turner, 200 Rankin avenue, and Lt. Furman Davis, 239 Haywood Street.

Lt. Bradley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley; Lt. Leslie is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Leslie of Arden.

All were shot down over Germany in the period between April and August, 1944.

Hall Writes Parents From German Prison

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall, 66 Mildred avenue, have received a letter from their son, Cpl. Henry Garrison Hall, who is interned in the Reich prison camp, Stalag II-B, on the Polish border.

Young Hall enlisted for service in June, 1942, upon graduation from Lee Edwards high school, and his parents have not seen him since the morning he left for induction. Three months later, he was overseas.

After five months of fighting, he was captured by the Nazis. In the letter to his parents, he stated that he was working on a farm, driving oxen hitched to a plow.

COL. JOHN M'GEE, FORMER PRISONER OF JAPS, IS HERE

Escaped After Spending Two Years In Camp In Philippines

Col. John M. McGee of Minot, N. D., who escaped after spending more than two years in a Japanese prisoner of war camp, has arrived here at the army redistribution station, where he will rest while awaiting a new assignment.

Colonel McGee is the first of the American soldiers who surrendered in the Philippines during the early months of the war to arrive at this redistribution station. Another, a staff sergeant, is expected to arrive during the early part of February.

Never Lost Faith

Much of West Pointer Col. McGee's experiences, and the story of his escape and how he lived on the land, from the time of his escape until he contacted American officials, must of necessity be shrouded in military security, but it is known that neither Colonel McGee nor any of the thousands who were forced to surrender at Corregidor and Bataan ever lost faith in the American army or the final outcome of the war.

Relaxing in his easy chair at Grove Park inn, Col. McGee told of the surrender of his unit, of his internment, and of his arrival back in the States.

"I can't say too much about the prison camps, for many reasons, except to say that we worked all day and went to bed as early as we could to conserve our energy," related the colonel.

"We were hungry for news," he continued. "We knew nothing of what was going on in the United States or how the war was progressing. We never heard of WACS or WAVES, or even redistribution stations. We were all certain of the outcome of the war. We knew we would eventually win, but what we wanted to know was when. It is



COL. JOHN H. MCGEE

hard to describe how I felt when I returned to the States."

Recalls Thrill

Col. McGee recalls the thrill he had when he flew home to the States and on the way saw a huge task force below him. It was the invasion fleet on its way to the Philippines!

Right now Col. McGee wants to get in a few rounds of golf with Mrs. McGee who is staying with him at the inn. Then he would like to get back into the war.

He was graduated from West Point in 1931 and commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry. There followed service with the 20th, 9th, 35th and 28th infantry regiments and 45th Philippine Scouts. He was commanding officer of the 101st regiment in the Philippines when he surrendered.

Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley has returned to her home, 28 Chatham road, after spending a week in South Carolina and Georgia. Mrs. Bradley, who is president of the Next of Kin club, visited families of men who are prisoners of war.

FREE PRISONERS

LONDON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a press dispatch, said today that a "large number of prisoners had been freed from the Pruskowe concentration camp."

PEOPLE'S FORUM

"THE WAY WE DO THINGS"

Editor of The Citizen-Times:

A very lovely and much appreciated card has come to me, without the sender's name. Through your column, I would like to broadcast my thanks, with this thought to pass on to justify my asking the favor of such publicity. There was a prayer on the card, and for the sake of more consciously uniting with the sender, the identity of the sender would be of no value.

The times and world conditions call for us to let others know, it seems to me, where we stand—that we stand for good works:

"A reason for the faith that is in you." My words must not be read as critical, but just drawing attention to the fact that the way we do things is often more important than what we do. With this thought in mind, I was given much pleasure in observing the almost loving way the paper collector in our area extended his arms to pick up our bundles from the roadside this morning. The collectors are so courteous; they seem glad they can do their bit.

MAUD HAMILTON.

Asheville, N. C.

The softball season came to a grand climax yesterday with an all-star game which was the best of the season. Now in full swing is the touch ball league, which is pretty classy. Such personages as all-Americans Hans Every, Ray Frick, Buddy Elrod are the big men of the league.

Yesterday a sergeant named J. A. Stratton who lived on Chatham road came in and talked to me. Remember Howard (Rock) Plennmons, who joined with me? His pilot was in to see me.

We are organizing a "North Carolina kriegie" club—have 24 members to date!

Oh, yes, Furman Davis is at the center camp although we haven't talked to him.

Will close for now, so be the same dear family. Lots of love to you all. God bless and keep you,

BILL.

(5)

Jan. 7th 1945.

The Next of Kin Club, met Jan. 7th
3⁰⁰pm. Langren Hotel.

Mrs Bradley presided, approximately
30 members in attendance.

Minutes of previous meeting were
read and approved.

Mrs Leslie reported on Xmas party
at Queen Victoria Hospital, where Next of
Kin Club, distributed approximately
150 gifts to patients.

Mrs Leslie stressed the need of
more visits, suggesting Birthday parties
for patients in certain wards.

Volunteer workers for Q.V.H. restaurant
check was asked by Mrs Bradley.

Mrs Bradley discussed plans for
securing a Club Charter, Membership
Cards, Emblem badges etc.

Cards and letters received in
interest of Next of Kin Club were read.

Capture and Weekly Prisoner of War
Packages were displayed.

Plans were discussed with reference
to having Next of Kin medals awarded
at Club Meetings.

A Petition was presented for members
to sign asking for special Prisoner of
War legislation. Meeting was also
opened for discussion.

Balance in treasure \$17.25 Donations at meeting
\$7.00 since meeting Miss M. M. Lambie donation \$5.00

N. C. Man Among 'Happiest Men On Earth' Liberated From Jap Prison On Luzon

By DEAN SCHEDLER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 1.—(AP)—Capt. James B. Prippe, of Los Angeles, whom I last saw when he was tunnel provost marshall on Corregidor, said the "thrill of seeing greenclad Rangers storm into our prison camp last night will never quite leave me."

Lt. George W. Green, Auburn, Ala., former Manila broker and reserve naval intelligence officer, said: "I was captured when the last organized American resistance ceased in 1942. They wanted to take me to Japan, but I was saved by illness."

Ran Toward Rangers

Green got up and not only walked, but ran last night, for the first time in years, when he forgot his arthritis upon hearing American Rangers yell for all prisoners to make for the camp entrance.

Warrant Officer James Shimel, Philadelphia, Pa., didn't have much to say but his eyes blinked with pride as he explained that he was the senior officer of 19 men of the Fourth Marine regiment, veterans of service in the Far East.

Torpedoman Everett Dillard, Copperhill, Tenn., when asked if he was an army prisoner or a civilian, replied firmly and quickly: "No, Sir, I am a member of the United States navy."

Pvt. Walter Laverne, Sioux City, Ia., formerly with the Twentieth Air Base at Nichols Field, said:

Saw End Nearing

"We went through the bombing to Corregidor to sweat it out. My heart almost broke with the first burst of fire last night because I thought the Japanese had reached the end of their patience and decided to wipe us out."

"I am too happy to talk," said Pvt. Thomas Flowers, Scranton, N. C. He couldn't talk much anyway as he was tearing into his third hamburger. Flowers was a member of the 803rd Engineers.

When the original Japanese garrison left Cabanatuan after removal of some 1,600 American prisoners they left Col. James W. Duckworth, San Francisco, senior American war prisoner on Luzon, in charge of the camp.

Cared for Prisoners

Col. Duckworth had been caring for American prisoners since Bataan, where he commanded hospital No. 1 at "Little Baguio."

"After the surrender of Bataan," Col. Duckworth said, "Japanese came to my hospital and asked to see wounded Japanese soldiers. When they saw we were treating the enemy the same as our own men they posted a sign giving us immunity from molestation."

Not only were they untroubled in the hospital camp, said Duckworth, but his medical corpsmen and doctors were permitted to search Bataan for food supplies unaccompanied by guards.

When the death rate at Camp O'Donnell reached an astounding rate, Duckworth said "They sent for me and my staff and allowed us to take 68 truckloads of supplies to the O'Donnell camp hospital."

Saved 50 Americans

Duckworth said he found 150 Americans whose conditions seemed hopeless but "we saved 50." Before Duckworth's staff and supplies reached O'Donnell the daily death rate there was alarming. A few months later the rate dropped to two or three monthly.

Duckworth paid tribute to the tireless devotion of his 18 doctors and 40 medical corpsmen, many of whom, he said, should have been hospitalized themselves.

Duckworth broke his left arm at the start of the war. He is ending his immediate duty the same way, as he slipped last night during the dash for safety and broke the other arm.

Among the rescued prisoners was Capt. Ted Amos, of Humboldt, Kas. "I was taken from Corregidor in a small boat and forced to swim the last several hundred yards," he related. "From Bibliid prison I was moved to the Davao penal colony and then to Cabanatuan last June."

"I am floating on clouds," said Lt. Earl Baumgardner, Yonkers, N. Y., former manager for Radio Corporation of America in Manila. "If you don't think these are the happiest five hundred men on earth you are crazy. They want to go to Manila with the liberating forces before returning to the United States."

Page FOURTEEN

Next Kin Club To Hear McGee In Meet Sunday

The Next of Kin club, composed of relatives and close friends of American servicemen who are prisoners of war, will meet in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel Sunday at 3 p. m.

Officers for the coming year will be elected and plans for the year's work outlined.

Col. John H. McGee, a former prisoner of war who escaped, will relate some of his experiences.

Vitamin pills will be distributed free at the meeting to persons wishing to include them in packages being mailed to internees.

Persons having relatives in Japanese prison camps are especially invited to attend Sunday's session.

Mrs. Clyde Bradley is president of the group.

Newsweek Claims

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(AP)—Five German prisoners of war have been sentenced to death by a court-martial, Newsweek Magazine says, because they beat to death a fellow prisoner they suspected of giving valuable military information to the United States.

Newsweek, in its Feb. 5 issue, declares the men killed a comrade at Camp Tonkawa, Okla., Nov. 5, 1943, and now are awaiting "their doom in a federal penitentiary."

The dead man was identified as Cpl. Johann Kunze. The five men, all non-commissioned officers, were identified as Walther Beyer, Berthold Seidel, Hans Demme, Willi Scholz and Hans Schomer.

"Under the articles of war the court had no choice but to pronounce the death sentence," the magazine says. "The Nazis appeared entirely satisfied."

The men "proudly admitted their part in Kunze's liquidation," the magazine adds.

Newsweek also says two other German prisoners of war, Eric Gaus and Rudolph Straub, were convicted June 13, 1944, of the slaying near Camp Gordon, Ga., of C. Horst Gunther, who also had been denounced by his comrades as a traitor.

MEMBER OF THE

Total Balance. \$39.25
There being no further business
meeting adjourned.

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LUZON YANKS FREE

HEROES OF CORREGIDOR AND BATAAN LIBERATED BY BOLD RANGER RAID

UNITED STATES PRISONERS

1st Captive
Recount

Experiences

By RALPH TEATSORTH
GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-
QUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 2. (UP)—
Shots fired by two of the "country
boys" in Lt. John F. Murphys con-
tingent of American Rangers were
the call to freedom for 510 Ameri-
can and allied prisoners they freed
from the Cabanatuan prison camp
in the Caraballo foothills Tuesday
night, it was disclosed today as ad-
ditional details of the rescue mission
became known.

The shots came at 7:45 p. m.,
and felled a Japanese soldier in a
guard tower overlooking the camp.
For two hours the men under Mur-
phy, Springfield, Mass., who once
was a candidate for the Massa-
chusetts senate, had been crawling
into position for attack.

Second Group Charges

At the sound of gunfire, a group
under 1st Lt. William J. Connell,
Boston, Mass., rose from hiding
places before the front gate on the
opposite side of the camp and at-
tacked.

Their be-whiskered faces grimly
set, the Americans shot, bayoneted
or knifed 73 guards in five minutes.
There was a brief delay at the main
gate. Ranger Theodore Richardson
started to blow off the lock with
a shot but the magazine clip fell
from his gun. He reached for his
pistol. A Japanese guard fired and
the bullet knocked it from his hand.
Richardson picked it up, blew off
the lock and killed the guard.

ASHEVILLE DATA

(Feb. 2, 1945)

Temperature

Highest today 36; one year ago today 51.
Lowest today 12; one year ago today 23.
Absolute maximum (this day) 73 in

1923.
Absolute minimum (this day) -2 in

1917.
Average temperature for the day 24;
Normal 36.

Precipitation Data For The Month

Normal 3.15; greatest amount 7.02 in
1903. Least amount 0.65 in 1941. Amount
for the past 24 hours ended at 7:30 p. m.
none. Deficiency for the month -0.27;
deficiency for the year -1.62.

HOURLY TEMPERATURES

8 a. m.	14	3 p. m.	35
9 a. m.	13	4 p. m.	36
10 a. m.	15	5 p. m.	36
11 a. m.	21	6 p. m.	35
12 noon	25	7 p. m.	32
1 p. m.	30	8 p. m.	29
2 p. m.	33		

Sunrise 8:30 a. m.; sunset 6:58 p. m.

FORECASTS

North Carolina and South Carolina—
Saturday partly cloudy and slightly
warmer.

DATA FROM OTHER CITIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. (AP)—Weather
bureau report of temperature and rain-
fall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., in
the principal cotton growing areas and
elsewhere:

Station	High	Low	Prec.
Asheville	36	12	.00
Atlanta	44	24	.00
Boston	25	16	.00
Burlington	12	-4	.00
Charlotte	46	22	.00
Cincinnati	27	0	.00
Cleveland	23	-9	.00
Fort Worth	70	41	.00
Jacksonville	56	28	.00
Key West	64	55	.00
Los Angeles	59	55	1.14
Miami	66	45	.00
New Orleans	54	40	.00
New York	29	23	.00
Raleigh	40	18	.00
St. Louis	27	17	.00
San Francisco	59	54	.73
Seattle	55	41	.24
Tampa	61	36	.00
Washington	33	20	.00
Wilmington	45	25	.06

evaporated milk weekly for inva-
lids."

Many Moved To Japan

Once the camp had 6,000 men.
Jolly said, but most were believed
taken to Japan, Formosa and China.

On Jan. 7, just before the Ameri-
cans landed at Lingayen gulf, the
Japanese left the camp entirely,
but warned the prisoners to stay or
they would be killed. Later the

Picked Rangers And Guer- S
illas Wipe Out Guards.
To Make Rescue.

ONLY 27 OF FORCE LOST S

Liberated Men Give First S
Eye-Witness Account Of
Fall Of Corregidor.

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON
GENERAL MACAR- T
THUR'S HEADQUARTERS, L
Luzon, Feb. 1. — (UP)

GUESTS FOR SHOW

Special guests at the Kay Ky-
ser show at the city auditorium
tonight will be Mrs. Hughie Ma-
ney, 108 Pennsylvania avenue,
and Mrs. R. C. Gosnell, 110 Bel-
mont avenue, both of whom
have four sons serving with the
armed forces and a son being
held as prisoner of war.

The mothers will be guests of
honor of Col. Ulric N. James,
commanding officer of the army
ground and service forces redi-
tribution station here. Mrs. Clyde
Bradley, president of the Next
of Kin club here, will accom-
pany Mrs. Maney and Mrs. Gos-
nell.

NEXT OF KIN CLUB TO HEAR TALK BY COL. M'GEE TODAY

Col. John H. McGee, who escaped from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines last summer, will discuss his experiences in a talk before the Next of Kin club at 4 p. m. today in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel.

Col. McGee, who spent more than two years in the prison, will tell about conditions in the camp, and hopes the information he has will bring hope to the next of kin of Western North Carolina men who are prisoners of the Japanese. He was greatly interested in the account last week of the freeing of 513 allied prisoners in the Philippines and when he obtained a partial list of those released by the American force found he personally knew a large number of them.

A returnee at the army redistribution station, Col. McGee was introduced by Lt. Col. Charles S. Gersoni, executive officer of the station. Mrs. Clyde Bradley, president, will preside.

U. S. SUSPECTS GERMANS EATING RED CROSS FOOD

BIRKESDORF, Germany, Feb. 24. (P)—U. S. first army intelligence officers are investigating a possibility that German troops have been consuming food from Red Cross packages intended for French prisoners of war.

Lt.-Col. Mark Plaisted of Springfield, Ill., discovered in Birkesdorf three empty cartons, each of which had contained 48 pounds of Red Cross foodstuff.

"It seems conclusive the Germans were using this food themselves," he said, "but we are having an investigation made. We know no prisoners have been held in Dueren for months, and yet these boxes all are new and freshly opened."

NEXT-OF-KIN CLUB TO PICK NEW OFFICERS

Arranges For Election At Next Monthly Meeting.

New officers will be elected by the Next-of-Kin club at its annual meeting Feb. 4, it was announced at a monthly session held yesterday at the Langren hotel.

Mrs. Clyde Bradley, president of the club, presided and called attention to sample packages displayed to show what soldiers are given when they are taken prisoner by the enemy and articles sent to each prisoner each week.

Plans for next year were discussed and a nominating committee was appointed to prepare for the annual election.

Mrs. Bradley Again To Head Next Of Kin Club

Mrs. Clyde Bradley was reelected president of the Next of Kin club at the annual meeting yesterday at the Langren hotel.

Other officers are Mrs. G. L. Leslie, vice-president, and Mrs. J. L. Hall, secretary-treasurer.

The charter and by-laws were read and approved. The group voted to support a senate bill which provides for prisoners of war to automatically be promoted in rank upon being taken prisoner, and to be promoted each year they remain in an enemy prison.

Col. John H. McGee, who escaped from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, discussed his experiences, and talked with members informally after the meeting. He was introduced by Lt. Col. Charles S. Gersoni, executive officer of the army ground and service forces redistribution station.

Mrs. D. F. Needham of 100 Madison avenue yesterday received information that her sister, Mrs. James Needham, has been liberated from a Japanese internment camp in Manila and that her condition was regarded as poor.

Yesterday's message is the first word Mrs. Skolfield has received concerning the whereabouts of her sister since receiving a cablegram last June stating that she was in a Jap internment camp in the Philippines.

Mrs. Needham and her husband, who at the time the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor was manager of a gold mine in the Philippines, have been in the islands for a number of years. The message received yesterday did not mention Mr. Needham.

MEN LIBERATED IN REICH WILL BE RUSHED HOME

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. (AP)—Speedy repatriation of American, British and Russian war prisoners and civilians liberated in the conquest of Germany was pledged by the Big Three meeting in the Crimea.

A supplement to the final communique on the conference released today reported "a comprehensive agreement" was reached at the parley providing arrangements for the protection and maintenance as well as repatriation of those who fell into Nazi hands.

"Under these arrangements," the statement said, "each ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention, and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. . . . Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom awaiting transport to take them home.

"We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated."

GERMAN PRISON

Col. E. A. Gans Among Those Released By Russian Drive

MOSCOW, Feb. 18. (UP)—Major Gen. John R. Deane, head of the U. S. military mission in Moscow, said today that a number of American war prisoners had been liberated from German prison camps in Poland and every effort was being made to repatriate them as soon as possible.

The names of some are known, but a full list is not yet available.

They included:

War Correspondent Wright Bryan, managing editor of The Atlanta Journal; Col. E. A. Gans, Hendersonville, N. C.

Other prisoners known to have been liberated included 2nd Lt. John Dembing, Jr., 701 Oaklawn, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and 2nd Frank H. Colley, Washington, D. C.

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Experiences

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Second Group Charges
 At the sound of gunfire, a group
 of 1st Lt. William J. Connell,
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 (Feb. 2, 1945)
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Cleveland	23	-9	.00
Fort Worth	70	41	.00
Jacksonville	55	28	.00
Key West	64	55	.00
Los Angeles	59	55	1.14
Miami	66	43	.00
New Orleans	54	40	.00
New York	29	23	.00
Raleigh	40	18	.00
St. Louis	27	17	.00
San Francisco	59	54	.73
Seattle	55	41	.24
Tampa	61	36	.00

Guerrillas
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By MARY ELLEN WOLCOTT

"When the telegram came, all I could read for a long time was 'I am pleased to inform you—' and I knew it was good news. I just couldn't read the rest of it; my mind wouldn't grasp it. I couldn't tell you exactly what happened—we were all crying and laughing and going on."

Thus another family joyously received news of the liberation of a son from a Japanese prison camp. The speaker was Mrs. Dewey E. Lowman of 106 Bartlett street, who received a telegram from the war department yesterday informing her of the release of her son, Cpl. Leon B. (Dink) Lowman, from Bilibid prison, Manila.



LOWMAN

"Wasn't Hungry" A Times reporter found Mrs. Lowman at a neighbor's house this morning—still dressed in a house robe and wearing a dazed and radiant expression. She suggested that they return to her home for the interview, remarking: "I left the radio going—completely forgot it! Yesterday, after we got the news, the neighbors came pouring in. They washed the dishes for me and swept the house, and one of them fixed lunch for us. I couldn't have done any work, and I didn't think of cooking because I wasn't hungry."

"I'm so happy. I can't work, can't eat, can't sleep. I think the neighbors had better come in again today and straighten up my house for me. I can't seem to work at all!"

The mother of eight children, Mrs. Lowman seemed almost unable to believe her good fortune in hearing good news of her son. Mr. Lowman, a railroad man, was notified of his son's rescue by telephone, shortly before he left the railway yards for Spencer. He will return home tonight.

prison camp for Allied air officers near Breslau, Lt. Clyde W. Bradley, Jr., of Asheville, N. C., says: "The softball season came to a grand climax yesterday with an all-star game. Now in full swing is the touch ball league, which is pretty classy. Such personages as Hal Van Every, Ray Frick, Buddy Elrod are the big men of the league." They'd be big men anywhere.

In addition to the telegram, Mrs. Lowman also today received a note from her son—a note written on a scrap of paper from an old army order. The note read: "Rejoined forces. Well and happy. Home soon. Love, Dink."

Cpl. Lowman, 24, who arrived in the Philippines a few days before the Dec. 7 attack, had been interned in headquarters of camp No. 3 in Santo Tomas, according to a cablegram his parents received May 10 of last year.

"I don't know how I've gone through this month," said Mrs. Lowman. "After reading of the rescue of prisoners from Santo Tomas, I've expected word just any time. I've been afraid to go to church or leave the house. When his name didn't come in on the lists, I almost gave up hope; I began to be afraid he was on the ship that was torpedoed. But still I'd hope and pray that I would hear, and sometimes I would feel better about it."

"When the telegram came yesterday morning, the children had just come back from Sunday school, and none of us could hardly get to the door. I got there first, and then all I could read for a long time was 'I am pleased to inform you—' I can hardly remember what happened afterward. My husband had been called to work 30 minutes before, and we finally got our minds together enough to call him."

Wire to Brother

"Our oldest boy, Hal, who was in the army in the South Pacific for 33 months, is now stationed in Greensboro, and after we settled down a little, we sent a wire to him."

Cpl. Lowman, who enlisted in the army on Jan. 21, 1941, was a graduate of Valdese high school, where he was a member of the football team. He sailed for the Philippines in October, 1941, and on Dec. 8 his parents received a telegram dated Dec. 5 telling of his arrival in the islands. He was connected with an ordnance company in the ground forces of the air corps.

Other children of Mr. and Mrs. Lowman are: Cpl. Hal Lowman, stationed in Greensboro; Pfc. V. H. Lowman, in Italy, and Gladys, Troy, Gayree, Richard and Erma Lowman, all living at home.

Also listed today in a United Press story of American military personnel rescued from Bilibid prison, Manila, was the name of Staff Sgt. Robert F. Jolley, whose father, Claude A. Jolley, resides at Mill-spring, R. F. D. No. 3.

ON JAP PRISON

Paratroopers, Filipinos Free
1,589 Americans From
Los Banos Camp.

WIPE OUT NIP GARRISON

Only Two Yanks Killed In
Daring Blow Struck From
Sea And Air.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—(UP)—American paratroopers and Filipino guerrillas have rescued 2,146 American and other Allied civilians in a daring air, sea and land raid on Los Banos internment camp 34 miles southeast of Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The internees comprised 1,589 Americans, 329 Britons, 33 Australians, 56 Canadians, 89 Dutch, 22 Poles, 10 Norwegians, 15 Italians and one Nicaraguan. Men, women and children were rescued.

Struck At Dawn

The raid was carried out at dawn yesterday by 1,200 troops from the 11th airborne division and 200 guerrillas.

Striking 25 miles behind the enemy lines, the raiders killed the entire Japanese garrison of 243 men and burned their barracks. The camp was situated in hills overlooking the southern shore of Laguna bay.

American losses were two killed and two wounded in addition to two internees slightly injured.

"Nothing could be more satisfying to a soldier's heart than this rescue," MacArthur said in announcing the raid. "I am deeply grateful. God certainly was with us today."

Last Large Camp

The Los Banos camp was the last of the large Japanese prison establishments on Luzon. Since Jan. 30, MacArthur's forces have rescued 14,789 Allied soldiers and civilians from Japanese prisons and internment camps in five separate operations.

The internees at Los Banos, included priests, nuns, ministers, government employees and Manila business men.

The main liberation force, drawn from the 11th airborne division, embarked in amphibious tractors from Caulubang in the pre-dawn darkness and proceeded down the inland lake known as Laguna bay to Los Banos.

Filipino guerrillas, meantime, for several nights had been infiltrating the enemy lines toward the rear of the camp, finally completely surrounding it.

Strike From Air

Just before the zero hour for the attack, a selected detachment of the 11th division's 511th parachute regiment took off from Nichols Field at Manila.

The paratroops bailed out directly over the camp at 7 a. m., and their jump was the signal for the remainder of the forces to attack.

The guerrillas swarmed in through the gates of the camp with rifles and Tommy guns blazing, grenades bursting and knives flashing in the early morning light.

American infantry swarmed (Continued On Page Three)

2,146 SET FREE IN DARING RAID ON JAP PRISON

(Continued From Page One)

ashore from their amphibious craft and joined the assault.

Nips Surprised

The Japanese were completely surprised at morning setting-up exercises and the commander of the camp, his staff and the entire garrison was wiped out in a manner of minutes.

A defense cordon quickly was thrown around the internees, who were found in units awaiting morning roll call. They were formed in columns for removal.

Litter cases were taken to the bay on Amtracks and transported to safety by amphibious craft. The remainder withdrew with the covering force by land.

United Press war correspondent Francis McCarthy, who accompanied the amphibious force was reunited with his imprisoned brother and sister.

McCarthy said the physical condition of the internees at Los Banos was better than that of the half-starved prisoners at Santo Tomas internment camp liberated Feb. 5.

The Los Banos rescue was the first in which amphibious units and paratroops were used.

The carefully-coordinated raid was under the over-all command of Gen. Robert H. S. of Washington.

Churchmen Murdered By Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26. (AP)—A wounded Catholic priest's story of the slaughter of churchmen in the St. Augustine church by fanatical death-stand Japanese troops in Manila's old walled city, was broadcast from the Philippine capital by Arthur Feldman, Blue network war correspondent.

Feldman identified the priest as Father Palomino, rescued by American infantrymen who wiped out the last organized enemy resistance in the Intramuros yesterday. Father Palomino was described as the only survivor of the episode.

Tunnel-like Affair

"Before he was taken to the hospital he asked to be granted only one wish, that his story be told to all the world," said Feldman. "Here is that story.

"The Japs ordered 130 priests who were in St. Augustine church to take refuge in the air raid shelter of the church. It was a tunnel-like affair with only a single opening. The Japs told them to go there for safety, warning them that if they didn't and the Americans arrived and found them they would be murdered.

"Once the priests were inside the shelter the Japs tossed hand grenades in from the single opening. Many priests were killed and many more were wounded by the blasts.

"Then the Japs told all who were standing to open their mouths. Then stuck pistols in the open mouths and shot them. Following that the Japs closed the entrance to the shelter, leaving the wounded to be buried alive.

Claws Opening In Roof

"They did a hasty job and Father Palomino, who had been wounded by a grenade, managed to claw an opening and crawl out. Hours later our GIs found him.

"He arrived on the north side of the Pasig river wearing a white polo shirt and a pair of khaki trousers. He had replaced his priestly garments with those clothes before going into the shelter which later was to become a grave."

MRS. HALL ILL

Mrs. J. L. Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Next of Kin club, is ill at her home, 66 Mildred avenue, West Asheville.

1,000 AMERICANS FREED BY REDS TO BE SENT HOME

MOSCOW, Feb. 26. (AP)—About 1,000 Americans and 2,500 British empire prisoners of war liberated from German camps by the Red army will be sent home shortly from a repatriation camp set up at Odessa, Read Admiral E. R. Archer, chief of the British military mission to Moscow, announced today.

The first group is expected to arrive at the Black sea port Wednesday, and names of the liberated men will be sent to Washington and London. Most of these men now are en route by train from Poland and East Prussia.

American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand teams will look after their nationals. Several tons of clothing, medical supplies, chocolate and cigarettes, mostly from the Red Cross, have been collected for the freed men, and some of these supplies already are being sent to the camp.

in F minor" by Faure, a piece that suggested sunlight on soap bubbles. The final number on the formal program was the brilliant "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6," by Liszt, where the swift changing moods displayed the artist's technical dexterity to good advantage.

The artist pleased the crowd and the crowd showed its appreciation by generous applause throughout. The encores were as strong as the program itself. They included "Waltz in E minor," by Chopin; "Etude," by Paganini - Liszt; "Bumble Bee," by Rimsky Korsakoff; "Prelude in G minor" by Rachmaninoff, and "Prelude in D flat major," by Chopin.—C.R.S.

Germans Move 4,000 Sick Prisoners To New Camp

LONDON, Feb. 26. (AP)—The British war office said tonight it had been informed that 4,000 sick American and British prisoners of war have left Stalag 344 at Lamsdorf in Eastern Germany for another German prison camp as yet unknown.

Physically fit prisoners from Stalag 344 were reported on the march between Boehmisch Leipa and Karlsbad.

The war office said also that prisoners from Stalag 8 had been divided, part proceeding toward Kassel and part to Neurnberg, while prisoners from Stalag 8-C were moving toward Hanover and Kassel.

Warner, Prisoner Of Germans, Writes Home

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Warner of Murphy have received a card from their son, Pfc. Benjamin Warner, Jr., who is a war prisoner of the Germans. The card, dated December 28, reads as follows:



WARNER

"Dear Mama, Dad and Ralph: When you get this card go to the Red Cross and they will give you a letter so you can answer, and also tell you about sending packages. I am well and doing all right so don't worry. Write as often as you can and send what packages you can. Give my love to all the family. All my love, Ben."

Pfc. Warner entered service May 20, 1943, receiving training in the infantry at Fort McClelland, Ala. He was transferred to communications service at Camp Atterbury, Ind., and went overseas in September, 1944. On Dec. 27, his parents received a message that he had been missing since Nov. 28. He is in prison camp Stalga IV B.

Hyde Heard In Japanese Propaganda Broadcast

According to a war department telegram received by Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hyde of Whittier, their son, Claywell T. Hyde, pattern-

maker first class in the navy, was heard recently in an intercepted propaganda broadcast from the Japanese government.

The text of the message, according to the telegram, was in part, as follows:

"Dear mother and dad: Received another letter from you recently. Keep smiling, don't worry. Hope to be with you soon. Love Claywell."

The telegram was signed by the provost marshal general and stated that the broadcast supplements all previous reports.

He has been a prisoner of the Japanese since March, 1942. This was the first time his parents had heard from him since last summer.

here to

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

U. S. PRISONERS GET POOR FOOD IN NAZI CAMPS

Liberated Officer Says Boys
Want Only Food, Letters
From Home.

By JAMES F. FOWLER

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 1.—(UP)—Lt. Frank Colley was home today.

Behind him were two years of filth and hunger in a German prison camp. Before him was a good meal and a long rest. Those, he said, were the important things in the world for the present moment.

"I'd like to tell everyone who has relatives or friends who are prisoners to send them food, more food and still more food," he said.

Yanks Are Hungry

"Those Yanks are hungry."

Lt. Colley was captured in Tunisia on Feb. 17, 1943, after three days of bitter fighting at Faid Pass. Exactly two years later he arrived in Moscow, en route home after the Red army overran the camp in Poland where he was held prisoner.

"Almost all the boys get along. They exist. But in two years there was never a day I wasn't hungry. I was always cold. Time was like a huge weight on my shoulders.

"They fed us all right. You got ersatz coffee for breakfast, without sugar or milk, boiled cauliflower leaves for lunch and a sort of spaghetti stew for dinner—that's all. You had no cooks, and they tossed the food in so you fixed it as best you could.

Nazis Won't Help

"You set up a mess. The American is an ingenious guy and out of cans and wire he improvises stoves and cooking facilities. The Germans didn't help in our camp and didn't give us anything to work with.

"Your ration—which is worse now—might be a sixth of a loaf of bread a day; three medium sized potatoes, three tablespoons of sugar a week and a fifth of a pound of oleomargarine a week.

"The ersatz coffee is terrible. Hot water is better, so you just drink hot water. Sometimes, during the summer, you get some worm-eaten beets or cabbage, and you make stew.

"Our enlisted men sometimes fare worse and sometimes better than the officers. They're pretty wise.

Food Most Important

"Food is the most important thing in a prisoner's life. Every waking hour of the day you think about the next meal.

"Once a guy is tuned down to the fact that he is a prisoner, he sobers up and plods along from day to day.

"At first the Germans wouldn't let us have a church. Then we managed to meet together and we were our own chaplains. A guy learns to pray in one of those places.

"The average American can stand the daily routine. He learns to keep himself busy. Hardest of all are the little things. The guards come in any time of day or night and make you stand up for a count. Every day, two or three times a day there is a formation for counting. They listen all the time, always around.

Always Need Reserve

"You might ask, how come you could save food if you were always hungry? Well, you never know when the German ration may be cut off completely, or the Red Cross parcels stop—it's good to have a

can of sardines or a piece of bread for emergency.

"About all the prisoners wanted from home in my camp was food and mail. Clothes didn't make much difference. The Germans took them away because they were better than the German civilians are wearing.

"When they send a work detail out, they make the Americans wear their oldest clothes so the German civilians and soldiers won't be jealous.

"Being around the German for two years—even as a prisoner of war—gives a guy a pretty fair idea of what kind of man the Nazi is.

"They lie; they steal and they treat other men like dogs," he said.

Lt. Cooley, 29, looks much older.

"There is no such thing as a pleasant prisoner of war camp. There's too much despondency," he said.

NEXT-OF-KIN GROUP WILL MEET SUNDAY

The Next-Of-Kin club, comprised of relatives and friends of prisoners of war and of servicemen missing in action, will meet at 3 p. m. Sunday in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel, Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley announced today.

Several short talks and a musical program will be featured. Relatives and friends of American prisoners and missing servicemen are especially invited.

War Prisoners Hold Election; Rename FDR

American prisoners of war of Stalag Luft No. 3, prison camp 40 miles southwest of Berlin in Hitler's Nazi Germany, held their own presidential election November seventh, with President Franklin D. Roosevelt winning by a three to one majority. Lt. Clyde W. (Bill) Bradley writes in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley of 28 Chatham road.

Results of the election in the German camp were known on the day of election, before citizens in the United States had definite knowledge of the trend in the vote in the nation. American prisoners of Stalag Luft No. 2 awaited results of the election here, eagerly reading the final outcome in the German papers the next day. Lt. Bradley, interned at the camp, writes. He added that among the AAF men "F. D. R. won with a three to one majority."

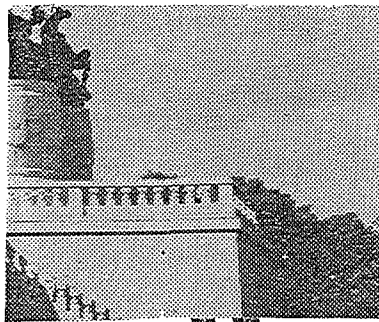
Lt. Bradley, a prisoner of war since April, 1944, added that "to date I have received 56 letters from home, so keep them rolling. All my love to a wonderful family. God bless you. Bill."

packages. I'm in good spirits and hoping this won't last too long. Weather is cold. Please don't worry and write to Anne. Love Larry."

Sgt. Rogers was taken prisoner when his plane was shot down over Germany Oct. 7, 1944. Two members of the crew were killed, the others were taken prisoner. Sgt. Rogers went overseas last July and had flown 20 missions over Germany before being shot down.

He has been awarded the Air Medal and a citation for meritorious achievement. He is a graduate of Candler high school.

of
them
there



be for they had undergone the experience themselves, and had noted them in the lives of their comrades and friends who had served.

Legion's Objectives

Five objectives of The American Legion were outlined to the Committee on World War Legislation of the House, and the National Commander declared them to be:

First—To exert all our efforts and strength to the task of caring for those who return torn in body



Soviet Troops Near Nazi Prison Camp For Yankee Soldiers

LONDON, Friday, March 2. (P)—Russian troops widened their middle Pomeranian wedge toward the Baltic coast yesterday, driving one spearhead to within 11 miles of an American prisoner of war camp at Gross-Tychow, while Berlin announced that seven Soviet armies had opened a powerful new onslaught in East Prussia aimed at wiping out the last Nazi toehold around Koenigsberg.

A Moscow dispatch said Red army planes attacking the Stettin-Danzig railway and highway, objectives of the Pomeranian push, had blocked traffic on those vital supply routes serving Northeastern Pomeranian and the Danzig-Gdynia areas.

Russian infantrymen officially still were 22 miles from those arteries where they run through the

Baltic town of Koeslin, and 28 miles from the coast, but dispatches said hard-striking Cossack and Siberian horsemen under Lt. Gen. N. S. Oslikovsky were even closer, threatening to cut the routes and seal off thousands of Germans by splitting Pomerania in two.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's second White Russian army gained up to nine miles and captured eight localities during the day on a 40-mile front northwest, north and northeast of Neustettin, prize communications town taken Wednesday.

Fourteen miles northwest of Neustettin one column took Zechendorf, 11 miles east of Gross-Tychow. Another American war prison camp is at Kolberg, on the Baltic coast.

—Turn To Page Five.

MRS. GIG YOUNG PARENTS RELEASED FROM JAP PRISON

WAYNESVILLE — Mrs. B. Barr, of Los Angeles, Calif., of movie actor, Gig Young, daughter-in-law of J. E. Barr, the late Mrs. Barr, of Waynesville has been notified by the war department that her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Barr, and her sister, who have been held as prisoners of the Japanese since the war started, are being released.

It was the first word that Barr had of her family in 10 years. Her father is vice-president of the Marsen company, a mining organization that has world-wide interests.

Mrs. Barr, with her husband, visited his family here last year.

33 miles northwest of Gross-Tychow. Whether the Germans have removed the Americans from these two camps is not known.

Captured Zechendorf is five miles southwest of Bubitz, northernmost road hub town taken Tuesday by the Russians in their advance toward the key communications center of Koeslin.

Fourteen miles east of Bubitz another Russian group seized Falkenhagen, only five miles southwest of the seven-way road and rail town of Rummelsburg. Rummelsburg is 70 miles southwest of the Free City of Danzig, where the Nazi gauleiter, Albert Forster, again called on every able-bodied German to erect fortifications.

Pushing along the Neustettin-Kolberg railway Soviet troops at the western edge of the Pomeranian bulge captured Eschenriege, eight miles northwest of Neustettin, and also took Buchwald, four miles to the north.

Eighty miles to the southwest the right wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Berlin-bound first White Russian army was battering at the approaches to Stettin, the German capital's main Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder river.

TAR HEEL CAGED BY GERMANS IN 1ST WAR PASSES

Halyburton Was Brother Of
Mrs. J. J. Alexander Of
Asheville.

TAYLORSVILLE, March 2. — (AP)—An Alexander county hero of the first World war, Sgt. Edgar M. Halyburton, who was one of the American prisoners of war paraded around Germany in a cage, died in Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 26, of spinal meningitis, it was learned here today.

Halyburton was the first enlisted man to receive the Distinguished Service medal, and his letter of commendation was written by General John Pershing.

The Taylorsville sergeant was the first American soldier captured by the Germans in World War One, according to Col. Fred A. Olds, and was hauled all over Germany and shown to the people, caged like a wild beast. Later, at Tüchel prison camp in West Prussia, he was one of 18 prisoners hitched to wagons and forced to haul firewood in the snow.

Later moved to Rastadt prison camp, he was elected head of the American prisoners held there, and won commendation from his commander for his leadership in strengthening prisoner morale against questioning by the Germans. When influenza broke out in the camp he maintained order and kept the panic which spread through the Germans from infecting the American prisoners.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. J. J. Alexander of Asheville, and Miss Lola Halyburton of Taylorsville; and two brothers, J. E. Halyburton, and William Halyburton of Detroit. Funeral services will be held in Long Beach, Calif.

Aug. 20, 1914, he came to the Panama Canal Zone after completing his training at Camp Croft, S. C., and Camp Carson, Colo. He served at Camp Roberts, Calif., a year after returning from Panama and before going to Italy. Before entering the service, he was employed by the American Enka corporation.

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OUR PW'S IN GERMANY

One of the strongest practical arguments for so-called "decent treatment" of German war prisoners is that we expect, and presumably have been getting, decent treatment of Americans in German prison camps. But after reading an account of the experiences of Lieutenant Frank Colley, who was liberated recently from the Germans, the argument begins to pale.

Lieutenant Colley, a native of Georgia, was captured more than two years ago in Tunisia. Removed to Germany, he had opportunity to witness the prison camp system both at its best and worst. Evidently, conditions did not vary much. Food was uniformly poor and scarce; clothing sent from home was intercepted and used by the Germans; many petty annoyances were permitted guards, and for a time our prisoners were denied religious worship. Other liberated Americans are testifying to the same experiences.

Under the Geneva Convention (article 2, chapter 2, section 2, title 1) it is specified that "The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps . . . Prisoners shall receive facilities for preparing, themselves, additional food which they might have."

The United States has been faithful to this treaty obligation. It is clear that Germany has violated it consistently.

We cannot believe, for instance, that German troops are fed the same kind of food which, as Lieutenant Colley reports, is "tossed in" to the American prisoners. An active army simply could not exist on the famishing diet provided. Furthermore, a reasonable decency in care and treatment of enemy prisoners, providing them facilities for cooking, for recreation and for religious worship is a basic international guarantee.

Nazi Prisoners Ready To Resume Their Work

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, March 3. (P)—The 2,200 German prisoners of war on a bread and water diet since Thursday noon notified Lt. Col. E. C. McCormick, Jr., today that they were ready to go back to work.

THREE MEDALS TO BE AWARDED

Next Of Kin To Receive
Decorations In Behalf
Of Servicemen

Air Medals that have been awarded to three Western North Carolina fliers will be presented to their next of kin today.

The medal of 2nd Lt. Grey C. Winchester, awarded posthumously, will be presented to his father, Lawrence Winchester, at the home, Waynesville, R.F.D. No. 1, while those of T. Sgt. Roy K. Holbert of Swannanoa and 2nd Lt. Grover L. Leslie of Arden, both of whom are war prisoners of the Germans, will be presented to their mothers at a meeting of the Next of Kin club this afternoon.

Each of the three medals was awarded for "meritorious achievement while participating in five separate bomber combat missions over enemy-occupied continental Europe."

Served As Navigator

Lt. Winchester, navigator on a B-17 (Flying Fortress) was reported missing on Nov. 3, 1943, while on a bombing mission to Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and last November the war department notified the family that he is presumed dead.

His medal will be taken to the Winchester home and presented to Mr. Winchester at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Lt. Keith B. Utsinger of the army airways communications system here.

The decorations awarded to Lt. Leslie and Sgt. Holbert will be presented to their mothers, Mrs. G. L. Leslie and Mrs. Roy M. Holbert, by Capt. Luther M. Roberts, public relations officer of the AACS.

The ceremony will be the feature of the Next of Kin club meeting, set for 3 p. m. in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel.

Lt. Leslie, navigator on a Flying Fortress, first was reported missing since April 1, 1944, but in June his parents were notified that he was a prisoner of war of the German government.

Sgt. Holbert, engineer on a Flying Fortress, missing over France from February 8, 1944, was reported in April as a prisoner of the Germans.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbert and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will be guests of Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, president of the Next of Kin club, at a luncheon at the Langren just prior to the ceremony.

At the meeting, just prior to the presentations of the medals, Miss Lorinda Barnard will sing two numbers, accompanied by Ray Smith.

Also on the program are talks by Mrs. Ivan L. Farman, wife of the commanding officer of the AACS, on the work of the AAF Wives, an organization which seeks to assist and serve the families of airmen reported casualties, and by Henry Harris, American Red Cross field director who is now stationed at the army redistribution station here. Mr. Harris will discuss the work of overseas service clubs.

Mrs. Bradley also has information on the different prison camps which she will discuss, and last night issued a special invitation to families of men recently reported missing to attend, as she also has information on that subject she believes will be of interest.



WINCHESTER

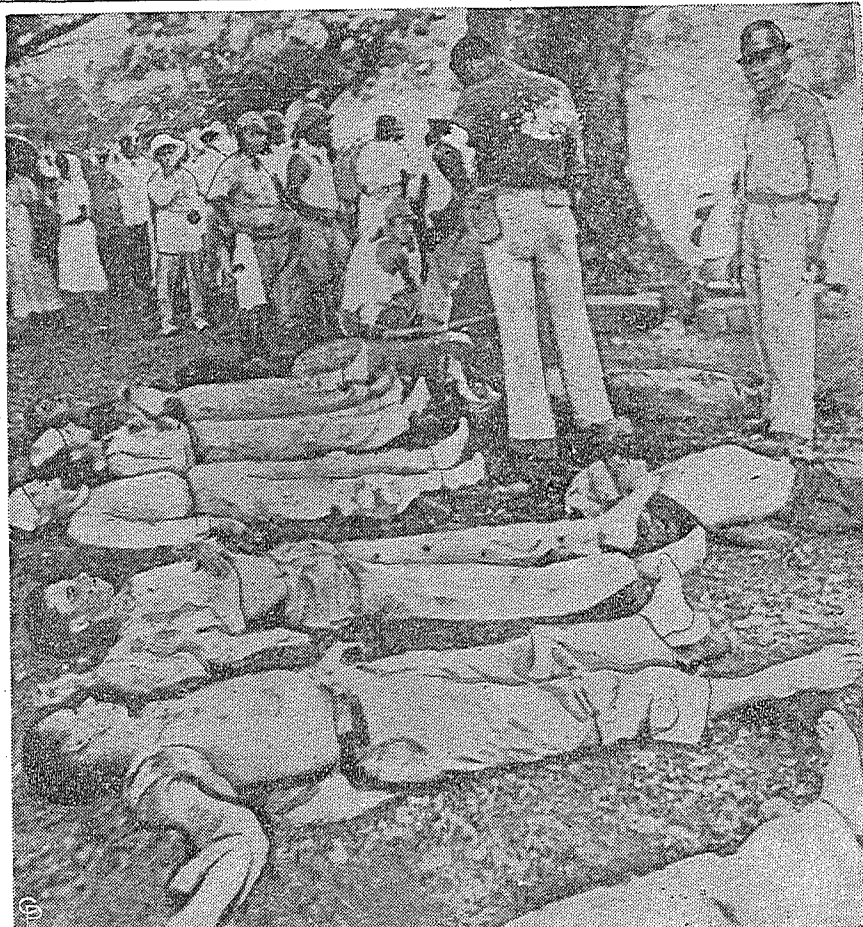


LESLIE



HOLBERT

(6)



PHOTOS REVEAL MARCH OF DEATH ATROCITIES — Stolen from the Japs by Filipinos during the foe's Philippine occupation, this is one of several photographs just received from Manila in which the Bataan "March of Death" atrocities are grimly recorded. From the enemy's own records are shown here some of the Americans who never finished the march. Among the thousands who died horrible deaths during those dark days of 1942, these Yanks are being counted by a Red Cross worker while Jap soldiers stand guard. Marine Corps photo.



'MARCH OF DEATH' VICTIMS REST UNDER GUARD—Guarded by a Jap soldier, who stands in center with fixed bayonet, Americans captured by the enemy on Bataan and Corregidor are shown here pausing for a brief rest during the "March of Death" on Luzon, 1942. This is one of a number of photographs stolen from Jap records by Filipinos during the enemy occupation and just received from Manila. This is a U. S. Marine Corps photo.

The Prisoner Club, met 3 PM

Meeting of Bradley's

Minutes of were read Mrs Clyde next of kin was then.

Mrs Brad. of Charter explanation and section by Mr Cha. it was vo. adopt Chas. Election of all 1944 & for year.

Members to sign for beneficial.

Discussion packages & Prisoner of war rally, & and contents and how and vitan

R. to P. Ti "V. M. Te En all Sh Pe "C. Mi cal Ea pa St Ce wi sc

(6)

Feb 4th 1945

The Prisoner Of War, Next Of Kin Club, met at the Langren Hotel 3³⁰ PM.

Meeting opened by Mrs Clyde Bradley.

Minutes of Secretary - Treasurer were read and approved.

Mrs Clyde Hoey Jr. escorting a Next of Kin group from Canton was then introduced.

Mrs Bradley then read draft of Charter and By Laws, with explanation of certain Articles and Sections, after discussion by Mr Chambers, and others it was voted unanimously to adopt Charter and By Laws.

Election of Officers followed all 1944 Officers were re-elected for year 1945.

Members were then reminded to sign petition asking for beneficial veteran legislation.

Discussion about Red Cross packages not reaching certain Prisoner of War camps regularly, free delivery of packages and contents allowed, air mail, and how to obtain free pencils and vitamin tablets.



SGT. JOLLEY RETURNS HOME—After three years in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, Sgt. Robert Floyd Jolley, above, has arrived at his home in Greens Creek, Polk county. He is shown with his wife and son, almost three years old, whom he had never seen. Sgt. Jolley was freed from Bilibid prison early this year.

Freed From Japan, Polk Soldier Visiting Home

TRYON—First Sgt. Robert Floyd Jolley, Polk county soldier who spent three years as a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines before his release from Bilibid prison camp by American forces invading Luzon early this year, has arrived at the Greens Creek home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Jolley, but about his experience since Dec. 7, 1941, he just won't talk.

Sgt. Jolley, with other released prisoners, were flown back to the United States, arriving at San Francisco March 12. He stopped there for several days and received the key to the city. He was then flown to Virginia where he joined his wife and son. He had never seen the boy, who will be three years old in May.

Little mail was received from home while he was in prison, Sgt. Jolley did reveal, and during the

three years, only one box shipped to him reached its destination.

He paid tribute to the work the American Red Cross is doing for war prisoners and said it is greatly appreciated by the prisoners.

When asked about medical attention available to prisoners, he said there was a doctor and some medical aids in his camp and that while they had few materials with which to work, they did the best they could to care for those in need.

Sgt. Jolley, as a regular army man has collected a number of medals for his military exploits. He holds the Presidential citation, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf cluster, a ribbon denoting the fact that he is a freed prisoner of war, the Pre-Pearl Harbor campaign bar, the Pacific campaign bar with three stars for major engagements, and a medalion presented by the city of San Francisco.

HEINE FAMILY RELEASED FROM JAPANESE CAMP

W. H. Stewart And Wife Get Letter From Their Daughter

Capt. and Mrs. John D. Heine and their small daughter, Margaret, have been released from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippine islands by an army rescue party, according to a letter received by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stewart of 40 Edgemont road, parents of Mrs. Heine.

The Heine family was living in Cebu when the Japs attacked that city in December, 1941. Living in mountain caves for several months, they were forced to surrender for internment when their supplies were exhausted. First interned at Cebu high school, they were later transferred to the Santo Tomas camp in Manila.

The letter received by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, who, at present, are visiting in Miami, Fla., was the first direct word they have received from their daughter in three years, although they did receive several indirect reports through the provost marshal general's office in Washington and from other internees who have already arrived in the States.

The letter received from Mrs. Heine, postmarked February 6, Manila, reads, in part:

"We are all alive and in fair health. Lost a good deal of weight, but nothing so serious that some good food won't cure. Our rations have been almost non-existent, but, praise God, our troubles are over now and we expect to be home before my birthday. (March 29). There is no use trying to tell you what our experiences have been. . . . We're counting the days until we see you again."

Capt. Heine, who, before the Jap invasion of the islands, was connected with the Dollar Line shipping company wrote his mother that the army rescue party came into the prison camp February 3 and "caught the Japs sleeping." He also wrote that they expected to take the first ship to the United States.

The Cherokee county native, who lived in this section for a number of years, went to the Philippines with her husband about a year before the war started. Her husband was in the mining business and she was a nurse.

The principal speaker Colonel John McKee was then introduced by Lt. Col. C. S. Gresoni.

Col. McKee spoke very interestingly for 20 minutes on his experiences of two years as a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands and of his escape and return home, emphasizing the subjects covered were intended only for the Next of Kin Present.

Approximately 110 people attended meeting.

The meeting then adjourned with a prayer led by Mrs Bradley.

Balance in Treasury	\$39.25-
Dues Collected	19.00
Donation by Mr E. O. Buckner	10.00
Total	\$68.25-

Stephens Press for	
1000 Memberships Application Cards	
1000 " " Cards	
500 Letter heads, Envelopes	\$40.00
Money Order for Charter	20.00
Next of Kin Luncheon	5.64
Porter Service	1.00
2 Casages, Middlemont Gardens	2.06
Postal Cards	50
Postal Money Order	75-
	\$69.35-
	68.25-
Deficit	\$1.10

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 -others as room-
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 -As children g-
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 -Instead their an-

RAILWAY AUXILIARY
WILL HOLD MEETING
 The Ladies aux-
 of Railway Condu-
 monthly meeting
 p. m. in the O.
 Ravenscroft drive

PERSONS
 Mrs. Norman
 Pine road is spec-
 the Blitmore -Fo-
 Mrs. Newell S.
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 guests at the M-
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'ANGEL' CY FOUND WITH JAPS

Jenkins Rescued
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"ANGEL" HOME — Maj.
 Maude C. Davison, ranking of-
 ficer among army nurse corps
 veterans of Bataan rescued
 from Santo Tomas prison camp
 in Manila, is pictured as she ar-
 rived recently at San Francisco.
 Three years of Jap hospitality
 affected her health so that her
 weight dropped from 135 to
 80 pounds.

66 U. S. CHILDREN, FREED FROM PRISON CAMP, REACH HOME

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sixty-six chil-
 dren, rescued with their parents from
 with of slow starvation by Ameri-
 can soldiers who over-ran their prison
 camp, have arrived in San Francisco
 from the Philippines. United Press
 was correspondent Frank Hewlett, who
 found his wife in Santo Tomas prison,
 returned on the same ship and de-
 scribes the marks left on those inno-
 cents by greedy warlords' quests of
 an empire.

By FRANK HEWLETT
 SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—
 (UP)—Sixty-six small children took
 a long, hungry look today at Ameri-

They were among the 365 Ameri-
 cans liberated in the Philippines
 who were brought here aboard the
 converted freighter Jean Lafitte.
 They were the most priceless por-
 tion of that cargo.

The 351 civilians aboard the ship
 were the first to leave the Santo
 Tomas and Billbid internment
 camps in Manila.

Some of these children have yet
 to taste cow's milk. Some of them

have never owned any but wooden
 shoes. They are their first oranges
 when our ship stopped near the Bat-
 tleship Washington and the gener-
 ous personnel of that battleship
 sent the fruit as a gift.

Among these 66 children, all below
 teen age, were tikes who had hover-
 ed around garbage cans in quest of
 such food as wasn't good enough for
 their Jap guards to eat.

Some of the children ate snails,
 relished cat meat and considered
 themselves lucky when their patty
 ration was augmented by boiled
 weeds or roots.

They grew up to the humiliation
 of being forced to bow daily to Jap
 sentries. Some of them, until their
 liberation eight weeks ago, had
 never seen the outside of the walls
 of Santo Tomas university's 50-acre
 campus.

The children were a constant
 source of irritation to the Jap com-
 (Continued On Page Three)

(Continued From Page One)

mandant of Santo Tomas. His last
 order over the internment camp's
 loud speaker—less than an hour
 before the First cavalry dashed
 into the compound—was that par-
 ents would be held answerable if
 their children disobeyed his order
 that they stop loitering around the
 special kitchen which prepared
 food for the Jap guards.

There were cases of guards sneak-
 ing sweets to the children.

The children were not mistreated
 badly. Some of the soldiers—never
 the officers—sometimes held young-
 sters on their knees.

Throughout the 38 months of
 their internment at Santo Tomas,
 the children below teen-age were
 fed from a special kitchen. But
 during the final months, there was
 nothing extra for the kiddies. All
 were hungry.

Portions Of Mud

The games played by the children
 within the walls of Santo Tomas
 weren't like those normally played
 by American youngsters. They
 imitated the camp duties of their
 parents, including the garbage col-
 lection, sweeping and cleaning de-
 tails. They even played "chow line"
 with one youngster carefully dishing
 out exact portions of mud into tin
 buckets. Another game was "roll
 call" wherein one of their group
 acted as the Japanese guard and
 others as room monitors who re-
 ported on attendance and then
 properly bowed to the guard.

As children grew up in the camp
 they didn't talk of becoming fire-
 men, policemen, teachers or nurses.
 Instead, their ambitions were to be-
 come "a mush cook like my daddy,"
 or "a room monitor like mama."

Doctors say that a few of the
 Santo Tomas children may never
 regain the growth lost by their
 extended semi-starvation diet. But
 most of them, fed well on the 7,000-
 mile boat trip, were recovering faster
 than their elders.

Worship The GI

It was generally agreed that the
 children had developed mentally
 faster than normal as a result of
 their living among adults. They
 have more than learned to take care
 of themselves.

It was not unusual aboard ship
 to see boys and girls not yet in
 their teens playing a serious game
 of bridge, a boy of 10 washing his
 own clothes or a girl of the same
 age ironing or mending.

These children worship members
 of our armed services. One young-
 ster disappeared from Santo Tomas
 and came home with stories of being
 in a section of the city where snip-
 ers were active and artillery was
 bursting. When reprimanded, he
 innocently replied "but mother, I
 was with an American soldier."

War Prisoners' Status' Will Be Topic In Meeting

Mrs. Philip Fleming, wife of Maj.
 Gen. Philip Fleming, administrator
 of the Federal Works agency in
 Washington, will speak at the Lan-
 gren hotel tonight at 8 o'clock.
 sponsored by the Buncombe chap-
 ter of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Fleming is prisoner of war
 representative of the Red Cross.
 She will give latest information
 about the status of men who are
 prisoners of war and will discuss
 problems which relatives of these
 men face. Her son, pilot of a Fly-
 ing Fortress, was shot down and is
 a prisoner of war in Germany.

Herbert K. Caskey, chairman of
 the Buncombe chapter, will intro-
 duce the speaker. All relatives and
 friends of those who are prisoners
 of war are invited to attend.

LIBERATE PRISONERS
MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUAR-
TERS, March 30.—(AP)—The Allies
 overran an officers' prison camp
 yesterday and liberated eleven
 British brigadiers and three war
 correspondents, including Godfrey
 Anderson of the Associated Press,
 who was captured by the Germans
 in Africa.

FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR TO TELL OF CONDITIONS

A group of repatriated prisoners
 of war, now on tour of the United
 States, will be in Charlotte Tues-
 day to describe conditions in the
 various German and Japanese pris-
 on camps, and a few reservations
 for seats are available to Western
 North Carolinians who have close
 relatives in prisoner of war camps.

Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, president
 of the Asheville Next of Kin club,
 said yesterday that admission to
 the meeting will be by card only,
 and that she has 10 reservations
 she will be glad to give to interest-
 ed persons. She can be reached to-
 day over telephone No. 5245-J, and
 on Monday at 1226.

Those attending will be seated in
 sections, each section being given
 over to relatives of prisoners in spe-
 cific camps, and after the repatriat-
 ed prisoners have spoken to the au-
 dience, those familiar with condi-
 tions in particular prisons will visit
 the audience groups interested in
 those prisoners to answer ques-
 tions.

The meeting will be held in the
 Charlotte Central high school au-
 ditorium at 8 p. m.

The meeting of the Next of Kin
 club, which was scheduled for this
 afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Lan-
 gren hotel, will be held Sunday,
 April 8. Mrs. Bradley announced
 last night.

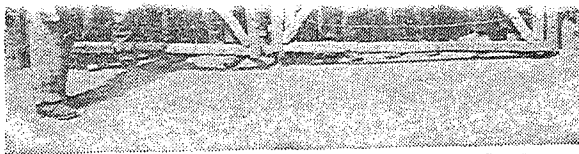
Prisoner Of War Representative Is Heard In Meeting

Mrs. Philip Fleming of Washing-
 ton, D. C., prisoner of war repre-
 sentative of the American Red
 Cross, discussed relief given Ameri-
 can prisoners of war at an open
 meeting last night at the Langren
 hotel.

Mrs. Fleming, whose son was shot
 down and is a prisoner of war in
 Germany, told how Americans who
 are prisoners of war value the ser-
 vices of the Red Cross. The three
 services most valued, in the order of
 their value, are communications,
 food parcels and visits from dele-
 gates, she said.

The Red Cross has kept supplies
 moving to prisoners of war in Eu-
 rope during the year, and have
 large stores of food in Switzerland
 and Sweden which thousands of
 workers are trying to get through.

Mrs. Fleming will speak at High-
 lands tomorrow and return to Wash-
 ington tomorrow. Her husband is
 Maj.-Gen. Philip Fleming, adminis-
 trator of the federal work agency
 in Washington.



RED PRISONERS FREED BY AMERICANS—Russian prisoners are shown peering through the barbed wire fence which separated them from prisoners of other nationalities at a German prison camp near Limburg, Germany, as they were liberated when American first army troops captured the German city.

BRITISH FREE 4,300 SEAMEN

British Seamen And War Prisoners Also Liberated

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, April 28. (UP) — British troops, advancing east of conquered Bremen against stubborn resistance, have liberated 4,300 United States merchant marine seamen and prisoners of war from a camp at Westertinke, it was announced today.

About 2,200 British seamen and war prisoners also were freed.

Tank-led British troops met stiff opposition in the direction of Zeven. Other units advanced to within two miles of a camp north of Zeven. This camp reportedly holds 14,000 allied prisoners of war and 8,000 political prisoners, including 1,500 sick.

Not As Bad As Most Prisons

The liberated men said conditions in the camp had not been as bad as at most prisons.

The German commander at Westertinke sought to arrange a 10-hour armistice to repatriate prisoners. But the British commander suspected a ruse because of

many. April 28. (UP) — Prisoners of Germany's largest prisoner of war camps by a second armored division column, some 33,000 starving Russians used their first hours of liberty in wild hunt for food.

While hardened Americans looked in horror at conditions that brought death to an estimated 30,000 other Russians during the past three years, the emaciated survivors rushed to almost empty storehouses, crammed their mouths with raw flour, wrapped food bits off the floors and dug with bony hands for potatoes in nearby fields.

"These men must have rich food for a long time if they are to live," commented a Russian doctor who had been held at the camp for more than three years.

Same Prospect Frightens German — When one of the German guards was asked if he would be content to be kept prisoner under the same conditions the Germans kept these Russians, he almost turned white with fright and refused to answer.

The camp, on the outskirts of Tuetoburger Wald, south of Bielefeld was liberated by the 82nd reconnaissance group of the second armored division under command of Lt. Col. Wheeler H. Merriam, Framingham, Mass. Coming through a wooded area in the rain late yesterday, the Americans found a group of low huts surrounded by barbed wire.

"I saw a group of prisoners standing by the road waving white flags," Merriam said. "They were Russians belonging to the camp and inside, waiting to surrender, were their guards and the camp commander."

Head For Cook Shack

"When the prisoners saw we had taken over, they rushed from the huts and headed straight for the cook shack. Some of them just stuck their heads inside flour barrels and started eating raw flour. Others rushed about scraping odds and ends off the floor. Some broke out of camp and ate anything they came across until rounded up by the Americans."

"There were some guards in towers around the camp who were afraid to come down until we had quieted most of the prisoners," said Lt. Charles Fink, 2250 Grand Concourse, New York city.

What cigarettes and food that could be spared were given the prisoners by the reconnaissance group. This morning more permanent arrangements were being made by the 30th division which had come upon some of the starved Russians pillaging farms nearby.

Tour Camp

This correspondent and Gordon Gammack of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register toured the camp today. This is what we saw and heard:

The camp is composed of scores of small huts with wooden bunks. Many of the prisoners were in hospitals while the rest had been farmed out in gangs to work in nearby factories and arms plants. Those too ill to work were put in buildings taken care of by Russian doctors.

We were accompanied on our tour by a Russian prisoner who had been in the camp three and a half years since his capture at Minsk and who had been a scientific worker at Moscow. He spoke English. With us went two Russian doctors who had been at the camp more than three years.

30,000 Died

The doctors said they had records showing that more than 30,000 Russians died during that time from typhus and starvation or were shot to death trying to escape. This figure seemed extremely high until we toured the hospitals. All the prisoners looked dazed, pale and listless, even those waiting about. There were 1,000 tuberculosis cases, tended by five men in a camp two miles away.

The dead were found in mass graves just outside the barbed wire enclosure.

Inside the hospital buildings the scenes were shocking. A great number of prisoners had been brought in from the eastern front the week before after 45 days of marching on foot and eight days of travel in cars. The total amount of food each had received in that time was one half a pound of bread.

"Look," said the Russian doctor, asking several to take off their ragged clothes.

Walking Skeletons

From the waist up the skin hung loose on the bones. They looked like walking skeletons, with the skin pulled tight around their foreheads, making them look like skulls. One man had weighed more than 200 pounds when captured. He now weighed 110 pounds.

Some of the men could not stand on their feet more than a few seconds and had to cling to wooden benches to remain upright.

There were more than 1,300 such starved remnants of men in one section of the hospital.

The hospitals received the "best food," said the doctors, adding that it consisted of two dishes of watery barley soup and two slices of bread daily.

One non-commissioned German officer, offering an excuse for the conditions, said: "There were too many Russians."

IPS MASSACRE 150 AMERICANS

Bodies Are Discovered Buried On Island Of Palawan

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S
HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, March
3. (AP)—The massacre of 150 American war prisoners by the Japanese constabulary at Puerto Princessa, Palawan island, was officially announced tonight by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In a special press release the general said "additional evidence" had been uncovered by the Yank 41st infantry division at the Puerto Princessa prison camp substantiating stories that the Japanese threw gasoline in on the helpless Americans, ignited it and then machine-gunned or bayoneted any who tried to flee.

At least five of the Americans escaped and reached Yank lines.

The press release said "human bones and bits of charred clothing covered by a layer of dirt and rubble were found in one of the airraid shelters near the barracks, mute testimony of the wholesale slaughter."

Corp. Elmo D. Deal, of Yuba City, Calif., who was captured on Bataan in 1942 and taken to the Palawan prison camp, told this story:

"There were about 150 soldiers, sailors and marines at Palawan. In December the Japs got word that there was a big convoy at sea. They thought the convoy, which was going to Mindoro island, was headed their way and became crazy with fear.

"They herded us into a string of underground shelters in a compound near the barracks. I don't know which Jap officer gave the word but they threw gasoline in on us and ignited it. We tried to get out the other end of the dugout but they mowed us down with machineguns."

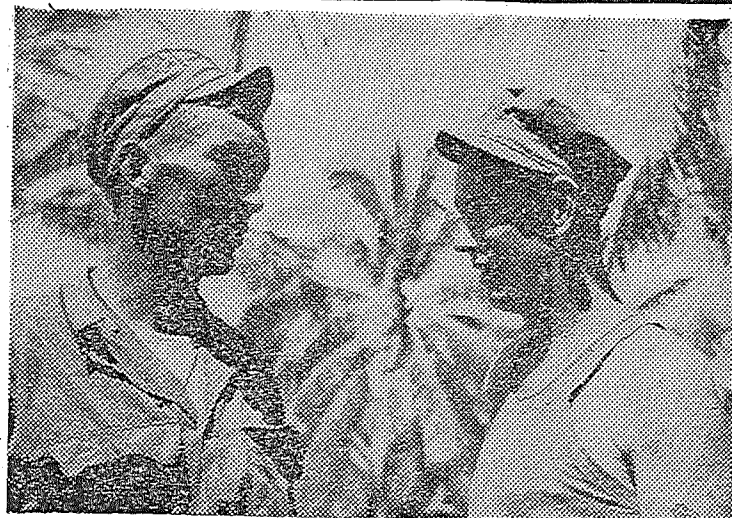
Press Association said Mr. Leake was one of the directors of the leadership guidance program conducted in the camp for about 50 youths between the ages of eight and 16 whose parents were not interned there.

Mr. Leake was in the cocoanut oil business in the Philippines and returned there in the fall of 1941 after visiting in this country, leaving his wife and son in this country. Their son, Billy, is now a student at Porter Military academy, Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Leake is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Shull of Valle Crucis.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

WITH THE COLORS



PINEOLA MAN LIBERATED ON LUZON—Pvt. Herman J. Kelly (right) of Pineola, a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of the Philippines in the winter of 1942, chats with Pfc. George H. Randall of Forest City, one of the Rangers who liberated him. Pvt. Kelly was freed when the Jap prison camp at Cabanatuan, Luzon, fell to advanced Ranger units.

FORMER YANCEY RESIDENT FREED FROM JAPANESE

BURNSVILLE — Mrs. Jack H. Newsom, who with her husband resided in Yancey county for some time, was freed by American soldiers from the Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila, it has been learned here.

Her husband, who enlisted in the service following the declaration of war, was a military prisoner and is believed to be in a camp in Japan. Mrs. Newsom's physical condition was described as fair in a message received by her mother, Mrs. Richard L. Dryer of Wichita, Kan.

Lt. and Mrs. Newsome resided in Burnsville four years during which he was engaged in mining.

Cpl. L. B. Lowman Among Liberated Arriving In U. S.

Cpl. Leon B. Lowman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey E. Lowman of 164 Bartlett street, who was recently liberated from Bilibid prison camp in Manila, was among military personnel returning by army transport to San Francisco today following their liberation from Philippine prisoner of war camps, according to press dispatches.

The family learned of his liberation Feb. 18. The corporal sailed for the Philippines in October, 1941, and on Dec. 8 his parents received a telegram dated Dec. 5 telling of his arrival in the islands. He was interned by the Japanese for nearly three years.

Other Western North Carolina men on the transport included Pvt. Cecil W. Colley of Hickory.

Incorporation Papers Are Given Next Of Kin Club

The Prisoner of War Next of Kin club has been granted a certificate of incorporation by Thad Eure, secretary of state of North Carolina, Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, club president, announced today.

Assistance to American Prisoners of World War II, either while in custody of an enemy government or released or discharged, and to their next of kin, is the club's primary objective.

Information concerning boys who have been reported missing in action, or boys who are prisoners of war, is available at club's headquarters, 14 Broadway, Mrs. Bradley pointed out. Red Cross prisoner of war bulletins, a large map of German prison camps and latest information received from prisoners of war whose homes are in Western North Carolina are on hand.

At club headquarters, ready for distribution among families of war prisoners, are Vitamin B complex tablets, to be sent boys interned in prison camps. They are desired by interned soldiers. Mrs. Bradley is at the club daily between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., and may be contacted at her home for information.

Families who have received direct word from boys reported missing in action should notify the American Prisoner of War information bureau, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Bradley stressed. Next of kin who receive information concerning other boys in letters may prove helpful in relaying such information to club members, Mrs. Bradley said.

Air Medals Presented To Two Mothers

Air Medals were presented the next of kin of Second Lt. Grover L. Leslie of Arden and T. Sgt. Roy K. Holbert of Swannanoa at a meeting of the Next of Kin club yesterday at the Langren hotel.

Mrs. G. L. Leslie received the medal for her son, Lt. Leslie, and Mrs. R. M. Holbert, mother of Sgt. Holbert, received the medal awarded to her son. Both fliers are prisoners of war of the Germans. The presentations were made by Capt. Luther M. Roberts of the army airways communications system here, who was speaker on the club program.

Mrs. Ivan L. Farman spoke on the Officers Wives club and the work it is doing.

Mrs. Clyde Bradley, president, presided.

LE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945

Diseased, Disabled Prisoners Of Nazis Released By Yanks

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, France, March 5. (UP)—More than 1,000 allied war prisoners, dirty, diseased, crippled, some running, some marching, some hobbling, came out of the German hell camp of Stiringwende today.

They broke from the camp as infantrymen of the 274th regiment under Col. Samuel (Shooting Sam) Conly, Van Wirt, O., approached.

There were 800 Russians, 140 Yugoslavs, 100 Italians, 25 Frenchmen and 20 Poles. Some of the Poles had been prisoners since 1939. Six hundred are tubercular, four have typhus, four are insane. Some were so ill they died a few hours after their liberation.

"Too Far Gone To Remove"

"Shooting Sam" had learned from escaped prisoners that the Germans had abandoned the men there, though under a small guard, as too far gone to remove. His men fought their way through Stiringwende house by house. This morning a group of his Tommy gunners reached within a few hundred yards of the prison camp and began chattering the news of the American approach.

The prisoners "overpowered" two of their guards. The Tommy gunners "overpowered" two more. The rest escaped, firing on the prisoners as they fled and killing several.

Then came the prisoners.

"They ran from the camp in all directions," said Capt. Bernard Nurre, Oakland, Cal. "Some ran into the woods. Most came up the road toward us. They tried to form a column and march in like soldiers but they were too weak.

Armless Man Salutes

"Some had only one leg. Some collapsed when they tried to march. But when they walked past me they tried to salute. A Russian

saluted with the stump of an arm. Both arms were gone. He grinned at me as he saluted."

Nurre had been detailed to take care of the prisoners, by the time they reached a temporary shelter he had prepared for them, their line stretched out for two miles. Nurre collected all the jeeps he could to take in the weakest. Medical corpsmen did what they could and the prisoners helped each other.

"They were the most miserable lot I've ever seen," Nurre said. "But they were the happiest. They smiled, laughed and cried, and babbled thanks in five languages."

Infantrymen Help

The prisoners crowded into the enclosure. American infantrymen crowded round them, handing them cigarettes and candy.

"That's the same idea seemed to hit all our guys at once—those other Joes were starving," Nurre said.

The infantrymen got out their rations: They dumped them into a pile. A French medical captain, named camp commandant, appointed a commandant for each national group, and the food was distributed equally.

"Not one man wolfed his food," Nurre said. "They waited until

each man had his share to eat the first real meal in months.

"The commandant stood up on a box and gave them the latest news including the Russian approach on Berlin. Then the prisoners did something such as I had never seen. The Yugoslavs, Italian Frenchmen and Poles collected the cigarettes the Americans had given them and handed them to the Russian camp commandant in appreciation of the Red army's victories. The Russians thanked them and handed back the cigarettes.

"I'm glad my men had a chance to see these men and their misery," Col. Conly said. "It will give them a better picture of the Germans."

More than emergency Luzon, commandment. All

Liberated is giant. Hap too.

So rapidly Third army 23-year-old machinegunner by N seized the which the giant had hours after recuperating land!

There's the not yet available apartment has Bakers that missing in has been a been liberated pital in En doubtless has air) has reached letters receive himself; the Asheville only

Prisoner Of War Group Has Reports On Shifts

The Prisoner of War committee of the Buncombe chapter of the American Red Cross has received latest reports on the constant shifting of captured military personnel and civilian internees in the European and Pacific theaters of operation, Mrs. Norman Beecher, chairman, announced today.

Facts gleaned from the reports are of vital interest to the Western North Carolina families of those interned in enemy camps. Details are clarified by the Geneva prisoner of war information commission.

Approximately 53 per cent of all American prisoners of war in Germany late last February were moved westward, with the 4,600 Americans from Stalag III-B moved to a camp situated 12 miles west of Luckenwalde. Some American airmen were reported at Stalag Luft III, west of Luckenwalde; most of them were en route to Moosburg and Nuremberg.

Stalag II-A, II-B, III-C and Stalag Luft IV were being evacuated to unknown destinations and Stalag Luft VII was moved to Spittal Drau, southern Austria.

A persistent effort is being made by the American Red Cross, with the backing of the U. S. government and Allied armies in France, to furnish and deliver supplies to prisoners of war, according to reports. A supply train furnished by the Swiss government was scheduled to leave for the Moosburg, Germany, distribution point March 7 with 50 carloads of food, medicine and bandages. A truck convoy was scheduled to leave at the same time.

More than 60 tons of clothing and emergency supplies have arrived on Luzon, comprising the initial shipment. Almost one million garments

are being sent by the Red Cross to the Philippines.

The Prisoner of War committee of the chapter, in the courthouse, was formed to aid families seeking information on the condition of prisoners of war and internees in enemy countries. Regular office hours will be established and latest information as it is received will be released.

nded, Taken ated—That's s Ten Days



SGT. ALBERT B. BAKER

Liberated is the word for the sergeant. Happy is the word for him, too.

So rapidly moving has been the Third army that, ten days after 23-year-old Baker was wounded by machinegun fire and taken prisoner by Nazi forces, Patton had seized the German hospital to which the captured Asheville sergeant had been taken. Twenty-four hours after that, Sgt. Baker was recuperating in a hospital in England!

There's the story. Details are not yet available, for the war department has not yet informed the Bakers that Albert is anything but missing in action. Word that he has been a prisoner, that he has been liberated, that he is in a hospital in England (to which he has been evacuated by plane) has reached the family in two letters received from the sergeant himself; the second letter reached Asheville only this morning.

N. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1945

1,200 AMERICANS FREED IN REICH ON WAY TO U. S.

Men Were Liberated By Advance Of Russian Armies

CAIRO, March 17. (P)—Approximately 1,200 former American war prisoners freed from German hands by the Russian advance, arrived at a Middle East port five days ago and are now en route to the United States, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

Happy scenes occurred as the repatriation ship docked. The Americans and about 400 British ex-prisoners jammed the vessel's rails and were perched high in the rigging. Exuberantly they hurled requests for special numbers to the British service band which greeted them with a blare of music on the dock. The bandsmen did not know many of the newest swing tunes demanded by the repatriates—and where the Americans had learned them, words and all, was a minor mystery.

The liberated men appeared in good physical condition, despite the hardships and dangers they had but recently survived while escaping from Nazi guards or prison pens and making their way in the midst of battle to the Red army lines. They were outfitted in the patchwork remains of allied uniforms, including items of Red army issue. In the latter category, most noticeable were the winter fur caps with upturned flaps.

When the ship docked, a pontoon bridge was rigged from the quay and across this the British filed ashore. The Americans remained aboard.

Some of the U. S. soldiers had been in German hands for more than two years. Others, who were caught during the winter Ardennes offensive, had been held by the Nazis for only a little more than a month.

Generally their stories were the same. They told of a sudden German panic as the Soviets

Sgt. Lowman Is Home After Three Years In Jap Prison

Sgt. Leon B. Lowman, who fought through the last days of Bataan and was finally captured by the Japanese, arrived home yesterday for a 30-day furlough, his first in nearly three and a half years.

Lowman spent three years as a prisoner of the Japs, two of them in notorious Bilibid prison from which he was recently liberated by American troops.

During his long confinement, Sgt. Lowman suffered the loss of one eye from lack of medical care and nearly 50 pounds in weight from malnutrition.

"Our main dish was rice, three times a day," he said. Sometimes, he added, they got a watery vegetable stew.

The sergeant, an aviation ordnance man, was evacuated from Nichols Field, on Luzon, to Bataan peninsula, where he fought as an artilleryman until the Japs overran the area. The Americans never lost faith in their eventual rescue, he said, and they managed, with the help of friendly Filipinos, to keep up with the developments in the Pacific fighting. They were finally liberated by the 148th infantry of the 37th division. "They didn't take any prisoners," he said.

A source of constant wonder and speculation to the air corps men in the prison was the new and different types of American aircraft which they saw partaking in the attack on Luzon. After three years Sgt. Lowman found it hard to recognize even the familiar P-40 to say nothing of the P-38 and P-61 Black Widow fighters.

The most puzzling of all, however, were the rocket-firing Navy fighters which supported the landings on Lingayen gulf. "I recognized them as navy planes," said Lowman, "but I couldn't figure out what they were shooting."

Sgt. Lowman's first stop after leaving the prison was in New Guinea, where he was given his long over-due sergeant's stripes. Then he came by ship across the Pacific with 330 other liberated Americans.

Also long overdue is his discharge. He enlisted for three years in January, 1941, at Charlotte before the "duration and six months" was added to the record.

While in prison, Sgt. Lowman met several Asheville men who, he said, were later sent to other camps in Japan. They were Ford Shelton, Jack Ramsey and Sam Owen. Sgt. Lowman said they were all in good health when he saw them.

At the conclusion of his furlough Sgt. Lowman will return to Dibble



SGT. LEON LOWMAN

General hospital, Menlo, Calif., for treatment. At Letterman General hospital, where he was first sent, he gained back 45 pounds in two months and now is on the road to complete recovery. His nerves are shaken, he said, but he thinks it's due more to the newness of being home than to the last three years.

Sgt. Lowman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Lowman of 106 Bartlett street.

NAZI CAPTIVES GET NO MORE DELICATE FOOD

NEW YORK, April 14. (AP)—Capt. Robert McFadden of the food service branch of the quartermaster general's office, said today that fresh meat for enemy prisoners of war henceforth would be restricted to hearts, livers and kidneys.

Speaking at a conference of army post food service supervisors, McFadden also said the POWs would receive no fancy foods and no delicacies and that there would be more extensive servings of substitutes for foods now scarce to Americans.

He said more rye bread would be given to German prisoners, adding that this would conserve America's critical supply of white flour.

GHASTLY GERMAN EXTERMINATION CENTER OVERRUN

4,000 European Captives Reported Killed At Camp In 8 Months

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, April 8. (AP)—A ghastly extermination center where prisoners said the Germans starved, clubbed and burned to death more than 4,000 European captives in the past eight months has been overrun by the fourth armored division.

The Americans seized the camp near Ohrdruf, nine miles south of Gotha, on April 4.

Seventy-seven bodies of victims, said by prisoners to have been killed on April 2, the day before the American arrived, were found by Brig. Gen. William H. Hoge's tankmen. The bodies included one of a man whom prisoners said was a naturalized American flier of Polish extraction. He had been shot through the neck.

Ashes and arms and legs of other victims were found around a crude woodland crematory two miles from the concentration camp. Eighty prisoners were liberated who said those killed by the German SS troops operating the camp included Poles, Czechs, Russians, Belgians, Frenchmen, German Jews and German political prisoners.

Twenty-eight German civilians from the area were taken on a tour of the campsite by Col. Hayden Sears of Boston, commander of the fourth armored's combat command "A" which captured Ohrdruf.

All denied knowledge of what had taken place at the camp. The burgomeister of the town and his wife were found slashed to death—apparently suicides—after a similar tour yesterday.

Liberated prisoners who hid in the woods said the last batch of victims numbering 150 were executed less than 24 hours before the fourth armored arrived. The bodies were stacked under a shed or left where they fell.

Maj. John Scotti of Brooklyn, N. Y., said the prisoners apparently had been starved and worked until they were unable to turn a hand and then were shot or beaten to death.

The captives had been forced to dig a cave for the German communications setup in the Ohrdruf area after the high command had been forced by allied bombings to disperse from Berlin.

(7)

March 4th 1945

The Next of Kin Club met at Langren Hotel 3³⁰ PM, March 4th. Meeting was called to order by Mrs Bradley, president.

Minutes were read by Mrs Furman Davis, in the absence of Mrs Hall who was ill at the time.

A musical selection sung by Miss Louella Barnard, accompanied by Roy Smith at the piano. "God will take care of you"

Capt Luther Roberts of the Army Air Force was introduced and gave a very inspiring talk, paying complementary tribute to the Next of Kin Club, and ~~the~~ work accomplished by this group.

He then presented Air Medall to Mrs H. L. Lesley, and Mrs R. M. Holburt for their sons both prisoners of war in Germany.

Miss Barnard then sang "Say a prayer for the boys over there". Mrs. L. L. Furman spoke of the Army Air Forces wives club in Asheville, assisting new members in locating homes and giving comfort by visits to relatives of those killed or missing in action.

PRESENTED KIN OF TWO FLIERS

Decorations To Be Given Mother Of Bradley, Wife Of Moore

Decorations that have been awarded to two Asheville fliers who are prisoners of the Germans will be presented to their next of kin at a meeting of the Next of Kin club at 3 p. m. today in the Langren Hotel.

First Lt. Clyde W. Bradley's Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters will be presented to his mother, and the Air Medal awarded to Sgt. Wiley M. Moore, Jr., will be given to his wife. The medals will be presented by Lt. Col. Kenneth W. Klise of the Army Airways Communications System headquarters here.

Lt. Bradley, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley of 28 Chatham road, pilot of a B-17 bomber, was first reported missing since April 18, 1944, but later his parents were informed he was a prisoner of war.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The Distinguished Flying Cross was given him for "extraordinary achievement on 25 bombing missions over enemy-occupied continental Europe," and the citation says his "actions are an inspiring example for his fellow fliers." The Air Medal was given for "exceptionally meritorious achievement," and each Oak Leaf cluster was awarded in lieu of another Air Medal.

Sgt. Moore, husband of Mrs. Jessie Burris Moore of 118 Stewart street, radio operator-gunner on a B-17, was first reported missing since last October 7, but it was learned in December that he is a prisoner.

Sgt. Moore, who was with the third bombardment division, was given the Air Medal for "exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in heavy bombardment missions" over Europe.

Close friends and relatives of men who are missing or prisoners are invited to be present, as well as relatives and friends of the two men who are to be honored.

In addition to the presentation ceremony, the club's program will be marked by talks by returned prisoners of war and by music.

The Gosnell trio will be heard,



THEIR MEDALS TO BE PRESENTED—The decorations that have been awarded these Asheville men, both of whom are prisoners of the Germans, will be presented to their next of kin at a meeting of the Next of Kin club at 3 p. m. today. They are 1st Lt. Clyde W. Bradley, Jr., left, and Sgt. Wiley M. Moore, Jr.

CHERRY URGES ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL

RALEIGH, April 7. (AP)—Governor Cherry today called attention to National Sunday School week, which begins tomorrow, and urged that "a concerted and sincere effort on the part of all classes be made to send every child in this state to a religious service on Sunday, April 26."

Asserting that "a concerted effort

and Joy Gosnell, five, will sing a special number, while Marcia Ann Hudson, four, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hudson, Jr., a niece of Lt. Bradley, will sing "Coming In On a Wing and a Prayer."

Former Prisoners To Talk

The speakers will include Capt. Ernest M. Gruenberg, recently released from a German prison camp, who is now at the Army Redistribution station, and Cpl. Leon Lowman of Asheville, recently repatriated from a Japanese prison camp. Cpl. Lowman, after the program, will meet with next of kin of servicemen in Japanese prisons to answer questions.

The Rev. Harold Tyer, pastor of the First Christian church, will conduct the devotional program, and Mayor L. Lyons Lee will introduce Col. Klise.

Immediately preceding the meeting, those who will accept the awards will be guests of the club at a luncheon in the Governor Vance room of the Langren.

GERMAN PRISON HOLDING SPECIAL PRISONERS TAKEN

Some Prominent Captives Removed Before Yanks Seized Building

By DON WHITEHEAD

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FIRST ARMY, Germany, April 17. (AP)—A first army task force yesterday stormed through a Mulde river village and captured a gray stone prison housing "special enemies of Germany," but it was 48 hours too late to liberate some prominent captives.

The Germans had rushed many Americans and British by night from this evil smelling camp, where they had been held as hostages. Yesterday the Germans tried to evacuate 1,000 other allied prisoners, but these refused to leave, because they could hear American guns and knew that freedom was near.

The order came from the first army headquarters to liberate the prisoners if possible. Lt. Col. Leo Shaugnessey of Woburn, Mass., led the task force, made up of men from the 9th armored division and the 68th infantry division.

From the windpows of their massive prison on a hilltop cheering prisoners watched the battle below. Among them was Lt. Maurice Shannon of Gadsden, Ala.

This was the camp for men who were suspected as special cases or who had tried time and time again to escape. They told of cruel gestapo treatment. Some of the allied prisoners had been held here for more than five years.

Prison quarters were dark and smelling holes. As many as twenty men had been packed in one room. Their bunks were crude double deck affairs. There was only one stove on each floor for cooking.

Mrs Lowman was recognized and told of hearing by letter from her son who had been liberated after 3 years a prisoner of the Japanese. Mrs Bradley asked members to set aside two minutes of silent prayer at every such story.

H. M. Chambers and J. L. Hall was asked to head the fathers of Next of Kin.

Mrs Bradley also told of the Repatriate tour now being conducted also reported on Prisoners of War Camps.

Meeting then adjourned for informal talks and a showing of pictures and in service clubs by Mr Harris.

March 4. Treasure report, Deficit	\$1.10
Bills outstanding April 8 th	
Redmond Book Store	6.60
Recording Cert. of Inc.	3.00
Notary Fees	2.00
Middlemount Flowers	3.51
Total	\$16.21
Dues collected	5.00
Balance owed.	\$11.21

STARVING YANKS RESCUED FROM GERMAN PRISON

290 Americans Badly
Treated By Nazi Captors,
Given Little Food.

By LEWIS HAWKINS

HEPPENHEIM, Germany, March 27. (Delayed)—(AP)—Eleven hundred emaciated prisoners, including 290 wounded Americans so badly treated by their Nazi captors that they had lost an average of 35 pounds in weight, were freed from a German prison camp when the U. S. Seventh army infantry captured this town today.

Pathetically happy at their liberation, the men related how they had been subjected to filthy conditions and fed on a slow-starvation diet that made it virtually impossible for the wounded to recover and caused some to lose as much as 100 pounds in weight.

Starvation Diet

An American lieutenant who, with a major, did all the surgical work for the American prisoners, said the average daily diet was about 700 calories, in contrast to the 3,500 to 4,000 calory allotment for wounded men in American military hospitals.

He said repeated protests to the German commandant had met with the reply that the Nazis just couldn't get any more food for them. Meanwhile, the Germans ate potatoes and fed the prisoners a thin soup made from the peelings, the lieutenant added.

"It seems almost a miracle that we had only 10 deaths in two months," he said, "but we would have had even fewer if there had been sufficient food."

Bread Main Food

An American private who had been held there for three and one-half months summed up the treatment as he munched almost ravenously on some "K" rations.

"The main part of our food was one loaf of bread a day for 10 men," he said. "For breakfast we had ersatz coffee, without sugar or milk, of course. For dinner we had soup made of potato peelings. At night we had more thin soup, sometimes with a small piece of potato in it, but never any meat or vegetables."

The private, who lost 30 of his 165 pounds after he was captured in the Ardennes, said the men were so weak they had to spend most of their time in bed even though their wounds did not keep them there.

Each man got a small piece of poor soap once a month. Bedclothing was changed once a month, and there was one clean towel for each two men every two weeks.

No Red Cross Help

The Americans, he said, received no Red Cross packages, although some French, Serbian and Moroccan prisoners got some. The Americans said the commandant at the camp, a German major who was seized hiding in the cellar when the American troops arrived, didn't like Americans.

The camp was fairly well supplied with surgical instruments and drugs, including sulfa, but there

was no plasma or blood for transfusions. The Germans apparently had not even heard of penicillin, one American said.

Sgt. Robert H. Goodman, Kan-kakee, Ill., led the infantry patrol which took the hospital housing the 290 wounded Americans.

"I never saw such a sight," he said. "Those poor devils were so starved and feeble they could hardly stand up. But all but the worst cases came out to greet me and my buddies in the yard. One big paratrooper grabbed me and kissed me."

Claim Yanks Starved In Nazi Prison

By HAL BOYLE

GOETTINGEN, Germany, April 11.—(AP)—British imperial prisoners newly freed from two German camps said today American soldiers captured in Field Marshal von Rundstedt's ill-fated Ardennes offensive had been starved and mis-treated by the Nazis.

A south African gun sergeant captured at Tobruk in June, 1942, said the treatment of British prisoners had not been too bad until last December, "when the Germans really got scared."

Among 2,000 empire troops freed at Goettingen and Duderstadt, he said, their Red Cross parcels failed to arrive then and food fell off to watery soup, bread and one-inch squares of sausage.

"But we learned what bad treatment could really be when the Americans arrived at our camp late in December," he said, referring to the thousands of prisoners taken from such outfits as the 106th, 99th and 28th infantry divisions, which were hit first and hardest by Von Rundstedt's winter drive.

"For some reason which we never learned, they had a much tougher break than we did. When they arrived at our camp we naturally tried to share our Red Cross parcels with them, but the Germans immediately took the parcels away from the Americans and told us we couldn't give them any gifts. Then they were taken away from our area and locked in a separate enclosure."

"They quickly developed dysentery and were treated shockingly. They were put in double-decked

NAZI HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS REEKS OF FILTH

Wounded Men Untreated
For Two Weeks, Many
Starving

By MALCOLM MUIR, JR.

HEPPENHEIM, Germany, March 28. (UP)—U. S. armies today reached the first allied prison hospital in Germany to find it a living hell of starvation and filth—a factory of slow death for American prisoners of war.

Hospital records, showed me by an American major who supervised the prisoners' efforts to care for themselves, revealed that 53 soldier-prisoners out of a total of 309 sent to the hospital within the last four months had died of starvation, infection or lack of medical care. The others were tearful walking skeletons, their arms and legs shriveled to the size of match sticks. A number were members of the 106th division, which was badly mauled in the Germans' Ardennes offensive.

Ward Reeks Of Infection

The ward where Americans were kept reeked of infected and festering wounds. Prisoners pulled back the thin blankets on their beds to show filthy gray and blood-stained sheets.

"Don't come too close," one boy said to me. "The beds are crawling with lice."

So close were these boys to starvation that one was too weak to unwrap the paper around a candy bar we gave him. All the soldier-prisoners begged pitifully for chocolates, fruit, or K-rations. "Anything that's food," they said.

Another G. I. said he'd never wept before but "couldn't keep the tears from rolling down my cheeks when I saw the khaki uniforms of the seventh army marching down the road."

Wounds Untreated Two Weeks

Prisoners said their wounds had not been cared for during the last two weeks. Earlier they had gone untreated for eight days at a time. The close-cropped Nazi commander, who apparently nursed a sadistic hatred of Americans, had threatened to use what bandages they had for the Germans if any of them complained.

Prisoners of other nationalities, several hundred Poles, Serbs, French and Italians, said they had received adequate medical care but little food. Their wounds were neatly bound in clean bandages.

Downstairs in the storeroom, I saw dozens of International Red Cross packages with the label of a Parke-Davis, Detroit, Mich., drug supplies firm.

The Americans said their daily food ration was one-tenth of a loaf of sawdust-filled bread, three marble-sized potatoes, a spot of margarine, a half-pint of meatless gravy and a dish of thin potato peeling soup. One newly-arrived prisoner said he had lost 35 pounds in the last two weeks.

NAZI HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS REEKS OF FILTH

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For Two Weeks, Many
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Hospital records, shown to an American man, showed the prisoners themselves dying.

barns with no sanitary facilities. There was no place for them to go and you can imagine the condition of their living quarters. They were just living skeletons when last we saw them."

His story was corroborated by several other British, New Zealand and South African soldiers, some of whom had been prisoners since Dunkerque.

Their feeling of sympathy for the Americans was emphasized by the fact that many were suffering from malnutrition, dysentery and other ailments themselves.



RECEIVE DECORATIONS OF FLIERS—Decorations awarded two Asheville fliers—First Lt. Clyde W. Bradley and Sgt. Wiley W. Moore, Jr., both prisoners of war in Germany—were presented to their next of kin during a meeting of the Next of Kin club yesterday in Langren hotel. Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, 28 Chatham road, second from left, mother of Lt. Bradley, and Mrs. Jessie Burris Moore 118 Stewart street, wife of Sgt. Moore, are shown talking with Mayor L. Lyons Leef, left, and Lt. Col. Kenneth W. Klise of the Army Airways Communications system headquarters here, who presented the medals. Mrs. Bradley received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and Mrs. Moore received the Air Medal. Lt. Bradley, a B-17 pilot, has been a war prisoner since April, 1944, and Sgt. Moore, radio operator-gunner on a B-17, has been in a prisoner of war camp since October.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1945

WAR PRISONERS REVEALED SHOT BY U. S. PLANES

**Migrating Yank Captives
Strafed By Mistake,
General Discloses**

WASHINGTON, April 8. (AP)—Masses of migrating war prisoners in Germany occasionally have been strafed in mistake by American planes, a war department spokesman said last night.

"It is hard to understand how this happens, as our pilots are briefed about prisoner of war movements," Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, assistant provost marshal, told a meeting of prisoners' next of kin. "But the truth is that things are changing so fast over there that it is impossible to brief the pilots accurately."

Forced To March Westward
"The pilots' instructions are to disrupt transportation and strafe every German vehicle they can on the roads."

General Bryan described three great mass movements of prisoners, forced by their captors to march westward because of the Russian advance. Information obtained from Swiss sources, he said, showed the largest of the three was a migration of about 800,000 prisoners, including some 25,000 Americans, up the Danube past embattled Vienna.

These figures are so large, General Bryan said, that experts in the provost marshal general's office find them hard to believe.

"These are the groups that have been strafed by our own planes," he said.

"We heard of one group of prisoners marching along with a 10-foot American flag displayed so our

pilots flying low would see who they were. You have to admire the resourcefulness of men who could conceal a flag that size in a prison camp for eventual use in such a pinch."

Hardships Described

General Bryan said about 100,000 prisoners of war, including 15,000 Americans, are moving along the northern German coast into the area of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck. He added that a third column of 60,000 prisoners, of whom 10,000 are Americans, are moving west in a line south of Berlin. Later, he told newsmen that Swiss reports did not mention the dislocation of prisoners by the great Anglo-American advances from the Rhine bridgeheads, but he agreed that probably 1,000,000 prisoners have been forced to march.

He told of near-starvation rations, disease and hardships confronting the prisoners.

"I would like to tell you something that would be more cheerful," he told the prisoners' relatives.

"But you are Americans. You want to know the truth and it is my duty to give it to you."

220 POLITICAL CAPTIVES BURNED BY SS TROOPERS

**Victims Lured To Death
By Promise Of Meal
Of Soup**

By JOHN McDERMOTT

A CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR LEIPZIG, April 20. (UP)—

Twelve German SS troopers and a gestapo agent lured 220 starving allied political prisoners into a big wooden building at this camp two days ago, sprayed them with inflammable liquid and burned them to death.

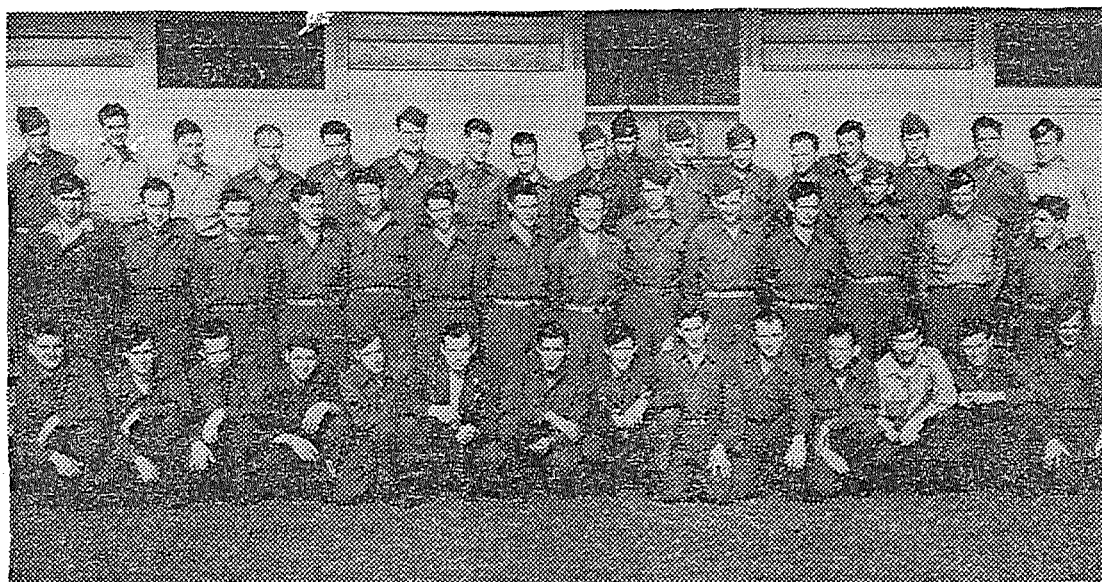
I saw the blackened, rotting bodies of the victims today. A little Czech prisoner told me the story.

He said that, altogether, 300 prisoners were enticed into the building on the promise of getting soup for a noon meal. Then the slaughter began. About 80 escaped.

HATES TO LOSE MEN,

By MORRIS LANDSBERG

IWO JIMA, March 14—(AP)—and themselves sitting would know what was happening.



HOME AFTER STAY IN NAZI PRISONS—Tar Heel soldiers freed from German prison camps by advancing allied troops are shown here upon arrival at Fort Bragg Tuesday for processing prior to receiving 21-day furloughs at their homes. In the group are, left to right, first row, Sgt. J. A. Anderson, Goldsboro, R.F.D. No. 3; Sgt. J. G. Holder, Stecoah; Sgt. M. C. Alexander, Cherryville, R.F.D. No. 2; Cpl. Joe Haskins, Leaksville; S. Sgt. Fred Bryson, Arden; S. Sgt. Lyman E. Murphy, Thomasville; S. Sgt. Jimmie Kelly, Charlotte; Cpl. Arthur J. Courtney, Monroe; Pfc. Dallas Ownbey, Rutherfordton; S. Sgt. Leslie W. Adams, Sharpsburg; S. Sgt. Arthur O. Biggs, Wendell; Sgt. Francis A. Watson, High Point; Pvt. Harold W. Schorn, Concord; Cpl. Lewis F. Vanhook, Franklin; second row, Pvt. L. E. Adams, Smithfield; T-5 J. W. Woody, Asheville; Sgt. James M. Dayton, Canton; S. Sgt. Terry D. Calloway, Ronda; S. Sgt. Charles Loftis, Marion; S. Sgt. K. D. Martin, Cliffside; Cpl. Joe Holt, Graham; S. Sgt. William P. Holmes, Jr., Wilmington; Cpl. Richard H. Pierce, Durham; Cpl. William L. Lequire, Bryson City, R.F.D. No. 1; Sgt. Allen T. Lyde, Marion; 1st Sgt. Hubert H. Jordan, Lexington; 1st Sgt. Earl A. Queen, Elkin; Cpl. James H. Willoughby, Willard; third row, T. Sgt. William V. Queen, Franklin; S. Sgt. William T. Lee, Thomasville; Sgt. Hubert M. Sloop, Salisbury; Sgt. Nathan D. Petway, Elm City; T-4 William B. Whitaker, Winston-Salem; Sgt. Daniel W. Boone, Durham; Pfc. Miller G. Hildreth, Charlotte; Cpl. Jack E. Fullerton, Charlotte; Pfc. McDowd Belk, Matthews; T-5 Shelton Manning, Bailey; S. Sgt. Hal V. Hoover, Jr., Durham; Sgt. Rufus B. Carr, Durham; Pfc. J. B. Warren, Newton Grove; Pfc. J. W. Walker, Ridgeview, W. Va.; Pvt. William H. Hall, Rose Hill; T. Sgt. Robert C. Bondurant, Reidsville; 1st Sgt. Ralph F. Odom, Calypso. Not shown is Sgt. Frederick W. Randall, Charlotte, who was absent from the group when the picture was taken. (Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo).

Each
poor
line



CAROLINIAN AMONG PRISONERS FREED IN GERMANY—Pfc. Ray Hayes (extreme left) of Pores Knob near Wilkesboro, N. C., lies in bed with three other American soldiers after U. S. First Army forces liberated them from a German prison camp at Limburg, Germany. An American medic is talking with the men. Others besides Hayes (left to right) are Pfc. Castos Soloman of San Antonio, Texas; Pvt. James Gore of Albany, N. Y., and Pfc. Joseph Noughton of Luzerne, Pa. The medic at extreme right is T-5 Jerome Sloven of the Bronx, N. Y. Hayes and his companions were captured by the Germans at Metz, France. This picture was made by AP Photographer William C. White, on assignment with the Wartime Still Picture Pool.—(AP Photo)

THE CITIZEN, ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945

BELSEN IS CAMP OF ATROCITIES BRITISH ASSERT

**Dead Piled In Vast Heap;
Nazis Slay Prisoners
By Thousands**

**BRITISH SECOND ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, Germany, April
18. (AP)**—Prisoners in the Belsen concentration camp, a stinking, filthy horror, were freed Sunday by Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's men.

The camp contained 29,000 persons still alive and uncounted dead. It contained typhus, typhoid, tu-

berculosis, nakedness, starvation, dumps of unburied corpses in vast heaps, mounds covering great burial heaps, one cavernous pit half-filled with blackened bodies.

There were children—500 of them—in the midst of this.

Babies were born here daily.

These were the findings of a senior medical officer of the British second army who has been at the camp three days and says "anything you have seen doesn't even begin the story."

Many Too Ill To Move

The living are being moved to the relative luxury of a nearby army barracks. Soon none will be left here except those with communicable diseases too ill to move.

Eventually, says this officer, the only conceivable disposition of this Nazi monument will be destruction by fire.

There were 2,000 women in three compounds in this camp and nearly 12,000 men in two other compounds. In adjacent barracks in one corner of the vast Nazi camp

are 15,000 more prisoners who are fairly recent arrivals.

"Horror camp" is what the medical officer calls it.

After his arrival at the camp SS guards under the direction of their commander were still shooting prisoners who were trying to steal potatoes. The SS had failed to abide by the surrender terms to turn in their arms because they feared the vengeance of the emaciated victims of their inhumanity.

Nazis Forced To Clean Up

The SS men were promptly disarmed when discovered and are now assigned to cleaning up the camp as a slight measure of retribution.

How many died here there is no way of knowing. Indefinite reports say 30,000 died in the last few months.

In the middle of the camp there is a mound 80 yards by 30 yards of the naked bodies of women piled table-high.

While the medical officer was inspecting the camp, he saw four

girls carry another corpse from the hut and add it to this fearful stack of death, which was in plain view of the children's compound. A woman laid the body of her own child on the heap.

FORCED TO BURN DEAD AT BELSEN

Men, Women Torturers Cower In Terror In Their Cells

BELSEN HORROR CAMP. Germany, April 20. (UP)—The wasted bodies of foreign slave laborers who died in this Nazi plague spot were lifted from fire pits where they lay today and buried properly by the German SS troops who murdered them.

Later there will be mass burial services for the thousands who died in the horror camp. The brutal SS troops, now prisoners themselves, are guarded by British soldiers with tommy guns and fixed bayonets. They carried the bodies into open trucks which hauled them to mass graves. More than 150 Hungarian prisoners of war had been brought in to help with the task.

200 Bodies For Each Grave

There were many graves and more than 200 bodies for each one.

The Nazi way of burial had been different. As we walked through the camp after being fumigated to prevent spreading or catching disease, we saw the open pits for human refuse. The SS guards dismembered bodies of men, women and even babies and tossed them into pits 30 to 40 feet deep and 50 yard long.

British doctors tried desperately to save lives of hundreds of others who lay dying in filthy huts. Three hundred to 400 prisoners died last night, physicians estimated. As we walked through the huts, every few feet there was a new death. It was hard to tell the living from the dead. Some lay alone on vermin-ridden cots; some living girls were lying atop a pile of dead. Some died as we tried to comfort them. Babies died as they snuggled against their dead mothers' starved bodies.

Women Torturers In Cells

SS women torturers were kept in prison cells.

"If we take them out, the inmates will kill them," an officer said. The big, brutal "Aryan" women whined in their cells.

"We didn't want to do this work," they said. "We were forced into it."

The British medical major stared at one whiner for a moment.

"She used to reserve her tortures for Sunday afternoon, and then she lashed her victims," he said. A woman inmate told how the women guards tied living bodies to corpses and burned them together.

In a cell facing the SS women were the most brutal male SS guards. They were slumped in corners, white-faced and cowering.

Dead And Lying Dead Lie In Heaps At Belsen

By WILLIAM FRYE

BELSEN, Germany, April 20. (AP)—The dead were getting a burial today at this fearsome concentration camp—each nameless dead getting a ghastly burial.

No coffins or flowers at this funeral. No tears or well-bred sympathy. No music.

These naked corpses were hauled in trucks and dumped into a pit. Their pallbearers were SS (Elite Guard) men and women, now allied prisoners.

Their litany was the hoarse shouts of British soldiers, sick with disgust and fury, ordering these marked members of Hitler's chosen legions about their horrible task.

I saw Belsen—its piles of lifeless dead and its aimless swarms of living dead. Their great eyes were just animal lights in skin-covered skulls of famine.

Dying Of Starvation

Some were dying of typhus, some of typhoid, some of tuberculosis, but most were just dying of starvation—the flesh on their bodies had fed on itself until there was no flesh left, just skin covering bones and the end of all hope, and nothing left to feed on.

Tragically, there is still hope inside these still-breathing cadavers. As long as eyes can stare from the bodies scattered everywhere on the floors and on the ground there is hope. Hope in these for whom there is no hope. They are living but they cannot live. No food, no care can save them. Ahead of them is nothing—nothing but that pit with the bulldozer waiting to cover them with earth.

Nothing—well, there is one thing, the knowledge that after months of bestiality there is suddenly, unbelievably, friendliness and goodwill among men. At least they will die aware of that.

30,000 Dead

Countless thousands—some say 30,000, some say more—died without even that comfort, died horrible deaths before the British second army reached this camp on the Aller river southeast of Bremen Sunday.

I saw these dead—hundreds and thousands—lying in ditches and against walls of dead huts and



NAZI BRUTALITY AT GOTHA—Four American soldiers inspect unburied bodies found in a Nazi concentration camp south of Gotha, Germany, which was overrun by Patton's 4th armored division. Some of the bodies bore marks of flogging. Internees were Poles, Czechs, and German Jews. Conditions at Belsen were even worse.

of no account because there had long ceased to be anything recognizably human about them, even before the last flicker of life disappeared.

I saw the living beside these dead. Living—they still walked and talked and stared curiously, unemotionally at visitors and sniped cigarette butts tossed from a passing army car, went to the cookhouse for food and knelt around fires. There were supposed to be 29,000 of them alive when the British arrived. Living—but hardly men and women now, their spirits so broken and degraded that the nameless horror around them was without meaning or significance.

Driven Backward Million Years

I saw there was no sex, no shame, no modesty, no self-respect among these people—driven in a few months backward a million years toward primordial scum.

Some habits remained. Women stood naked cleaning themselves with cans of water, unconscious of their flat, empty nakedness.

Men, equally naked, also remembered the habit of bathing. Clothing to these people meant warmth, nothing else.

I saw children walking about in this hell. Children—the first I saw I'll never rub out of my mind. A boy, perhaps seven, and his sister, maybe five. The knobs of their joints bulging through their thin clothes, faces like mummies, timorously sneaking up with small pails towards a water truck, their great fierce eyes intent on a chance to rush in and steal pails-full of water.

Obviously they were unable to comprehend something being freely given. It was agony to watch their stealthy approach, keeping always behind a British soldier who was there helping all who came.

Torturers Bury Victims

I saw SS men and women, once the torturing, brutal guards of this purgatory beyond imagination, put to labor loading the bodies of the people they had killed into trucks. I saw them at the pits unloading these human carcasses, dragging them through the sand and dumping them into a great hole half-filled with dead. I saw these dead—dead long beyond rigor mortis—tumble limply into the vast common grave that hid their namelessness forever.

I saw the living and dead lying beside each other in filthy huts—long, barracks-like buildings—the living no more able to rise than the dead.

I saw men eating food just brought from the cookhouse, eating within a yard of corpses dead for days, unconcerned by the death beside them or by the stench from slow-burning heaps of rags impregnated with filth.

Outside one of these huts within a barbed-wire compound I saw a smouldering heap of rags, and under it the half-burned body of a man, dragged out with the rags and undiscovered until the gradually consumed waste disclosed this one-time human among the ashes. Not that it would have made any difference to the others if they had known.

Hut Of The Doomed

Inside this hut I saw and heard something else. Inside this hut I choked and cried. What once were men lay on the floor clothed in rags. Already they lay in the same grotesque macabre attitudes of the corpses on the heaps a few yards away.

A major who took me there, Maj. J. P. Fox of Dublin, Ireland, com-

me to a Polish woman who for several years had been an inmate of German prisons and concentration camps.

Confined In Auschwitz

She had been in Belsen seven months. Previously she had been confined even longer in famous Auschwitz in Poland and for 27 months in prison—in the relative comfort of prison—in Berlin.

We were received in her miserable little room in the cookhouse—hers since the liberation—as in a castle drawing room. She spoke English—brokenly, cautiously—but she spoke English, and talked. With restraint, with great care, without bitterness, she talked.

This is what I heard:

Josef Kramer, SS commander of Belsen now under close arrest, previously commanded Auschwitz, where children were taken from their mothers and burned alive, where a gas chamber killed thousands, where Kramer kept his own orchestra to entertain him with Strauss waltzes while abominations were practised under his command outside his windows.

At Belsen Kramer's predecessor, also of the SS, was kind and considerate—prisoners had enough to eat and proper medical care, and were treated as human beings. The villainy began with Kramer's arrival five months ago.

Instituted Starvation

He instituted starvation as punishment, kept it up as a habit. He enjoyed the shuddering filthiness, with a lascivious lust for degradation and death, that Belsen became.

I heard that occasionally men starving in Belsen watched the dying with hunger, and as soon as they were dead, cut out their hearts, liver and kidneys and devoured them to sustain their own vanishing lives.

I heard from madame's lips that one man seized in cannibalism by the SS was forced to kneel publicly, holding in his teeth the ear of a corpse, the entire day.

I heard that SS women tied one living and one dead together, and burned both on a smouldering heap of scrap leather and worn out shoes and boots, while linking hands in a hideous bestial danse macabre around this incredible pyre.

Practiced Savageries

I heard that their sadistic joy in watching the slow disintegration of humans into something less than beasts was not always enough to satisfy Kramer's devils and witches—beatings, chopping off fingers and other glittering savageries gave occasional zest to their jaded appetites.

I heard more—but I cannot go on. Once the woman faltered in her conversation. I asked how she learned English and she replied that there had been an English governess for two years for her little boy.

But there are times when even a reporter may not ask questions—I not only do not know what became of the boy—I still do not know even madame's name.

Once she broke entirely. Tears streamed down her face. That was when we left. She clung to Maj. Fox's hand for a moment, said: "We will never forget. We still cannot believe people can be as kind as you have been to us."

Beyond Normal Understanding

What I saw and heard at Belsen is something never seen, or heard of in the world before the Nazis created concentration camps.

Americans To Probe Atrocities

WASHINGTON, April 21. (AP)—Congress and the army today arranged to send a delegation of twelve lawmakers and 17 publishers and editors to see first hand evidence of Nazi atrocities.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in urging that such a delegation be sent, had said that the conditions prevailing in overrun prison camps are "almost impossible to describe in words."

The twelve congressmen designated today will join three Republican representatives—Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, John Kunkel of Pennsylvania and Leonard W. Hall of New York—who are already on the scene.

A ten-member group from the British parliament also is undertaking a similar first hand inspection.

The war department said it will fly the following men to Germany within a few days:

Senators: Barkley (D., Ky.), majority leader; George (D., Ga.), Thomas (D., Utah), Brooks (R., Ill.), Wherry (R., Neb.) and Saltonstall (R., Mass.).

Representatives: Erwin Thoma-

son (D., Tex.), Richards (D., S. C.), Izac (D., Cal.), Mott (R., Ore.), Short (R., Mo.) and Vorys (R., Ohio).

Newspaper and magazine representatives will be:

Julius Ochs Adler, vice-president and general manager, New York Times; Malcolm Bingay, editor, Detroit Free Press; Norman Chandler, general manager, Los Angeles Times; William L. Chenery, publisher, Collier's; E. Z. Dimitman, executive editor, Chicago Sun; Ben Hibbs, editor, Saturday Evening Post;

Stanley High, associate editor, Reader's Digest; Ben McKelway, editor, Washington Star; Glenn Neville, executive editor, New York Daily Mirror; William I. Nichols, editor, This Week Magazine;

L. K. Nicholson, president and editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Joseph Pulitzer, editor and publisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Gideon Seymour, executive editor, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Duke Shoop, Kansas City Star;

Beverly Smith, associate editor, American Magazine; Walker Stone, editor, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; M. E. Walter, managing editor, Houston Chronicle.

Nazi 'Murder Factory' Found Near Limburg

20,000 Persons Believed Put To Death At Insane Asylum

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, April 9. (AP)—A Nazi "murder asylum" in which 20,000 political prisoners, Jews and slave laborers, are estimated to have been put to death has been uncovered by first army troops.

The murder factory was hidden in a German insane asylum at Hadamar, four miles north of Limburg. German civil authorities themselves estimate that 15,000 victims were gassed and cremated and another 5,000 killed by drugs and poison and buried in communal graves in the cemetery near the walls of the asylum.

Systematically Starved

Those imprisoned by the Nazis for political reasons and foreign slave laborers—particularly Russians, Poles and Dutch—who became too weak to work were put to death under the guise of "mercy killings" after being systematically starved until doctors diagnosed them "as hopelessly ill."

The establishment was operated under direct orders from Berlin, it was said, and at least 15,000 men, women and children were gassed

British Wives Of Yanks To Get Free Ride To U. S.

LONDON, April 9. (AP)—The British wives of American soldiers are receiving free transportation to the United States, and about 20,000 of them are eligible for the trip.

Maj. G. R. McLaughlin, assistant adjutant general in charge of the return-of-dependents section of the U. S. army European theater of operations, said "some 200 already have made the Atlantic crossing. About 20,000 of them are eligible."

All expenses are paid from the travelers' doorstep to destination, with exception of subsistence, which costs the brides an estimated dollar a day, the major said. Their children also are transported free.

"Every effort is made to provide them with comforts," McLaughlin said. "Nurses, special diet kitchens and facilities for care of babies are some of the features aboard ships." He said husbands travel on the same boat when this is possible.

and cremated by specially selected SS guards.

After residents of Hadamar repeatedly complained of the stench of burning bodies and gas, and the bishop of Munster had written a protesting letter, the Nazis switched from gas to hypodermic injections and from cremation to mass burial to do away with the last 5,000 "euthanasia" cases.

All victims were executed under the Nazi "mercy killing" statute passed in 1939 and used by party leaders as legal sanctions for the mass murder of their enemies and slaves who were unable to work.

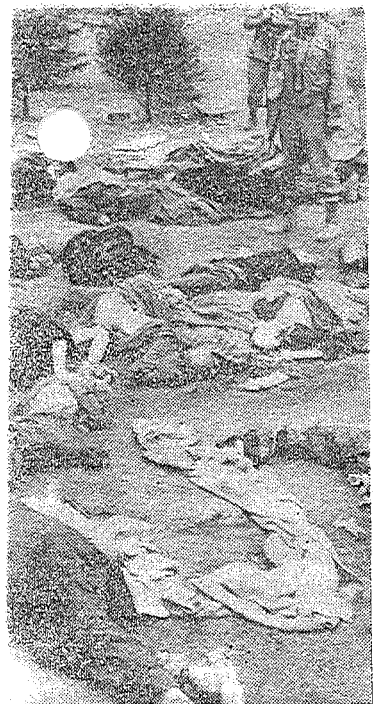
The murder factory was unmasked as the result of information given by German civilians and detective work by a British investigator, Capt. Brinkley Hamilton.

Three Germans who ran the asylum—a 70-year-old doctor, a 45-year-old chief woman's nurse and a middle-aged chief warden—were arrested.

GERMANS FORCED TO BURY LABORERS WHOM THEY BURNED

ON THE ELBE RIVER IN GERMANY, April 19. (AP)—The citizens of Gardelegen will come sickeningly familiar to borrow with each grisly detail the infamous atrocities committed there by their countrymen.

At the points of bayonets if necessary," the army decreed, they will dig individual graves for each of the 1,100 slave laborers and political prisoners who were burned to death in a Gardelegen barn a few nights ago.



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me to a Polish woman who for sev- eral years had been an inmate of German prisons and concentration camps.

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sible for the death of 577,000 per- sons in concentration camps in Latvia and the deportation of 175,000 others as slave labor in a 6,000- word report tonight by a Soviet in- vestigating committee.

Field Marshals von Model and Schoerner, army group command- ers, were blamed for the crimes in the report, which a Moscow broadcast said was made by a group of prominent Soviet Latvians and Russians.

The committee reported that the Germans had methodically destroyed factories, public utilities, li- braries, museums, hospitals and homes, had ransacked libraries and art galleries and had slain many

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2 Nazi Field

mentally diseased," the report said, citing three instances in which Ger- man SS (Elite Guard) police re- moved a total of more than 2,450 mental defectives from the hospi- tals in 1942 and "shot all of them in Bikernek forest" on the out- skirts of Riga. A hospital doctor testified he was instructed to note on the sick lists simply, "evacuat- ed by SS police."

780 Mental Patients Shot The committee said that on Au- gust 22, 1941, about 780 mental pa- tients from the Daugavpils (Dvinsk) psychiatric hospital were shot in a small town, including 20 healthy children temporarily trans- ferred to the hospital building from a children's home.

"The Germans also killed resi- dents of Riga and its suburbs in Bikernek forest, located on the out- skirts," the report continued. "In Bikernek forest, located on the out- skirts of Riga, the Hitlerites shot 46,500 civilians."

One witness living near the forest told the commission he counted 41 buses in one morning during a two-day movement of doomed per- sons just before Easter, 1942. On Easter Sunday he said many resi- dents went to the place of shooting in the forest and saw a big open pit filled with slain women and children.

"The bodies of the women and children bore traces of torture," the witness was quoted as saying. "Many had bruised faces and heads. Some

"The German fiends spared no one," the report said. "They mur- dered men and women, healthy and sick, children and old people. In the central prison in Riga they murdered more than 2,000 children whom they had taken away from parents, and in Salaspils camp they killed more than 3,000 children."

In this camp the commission said it found nine grave-pits covering a total area of more than 3,600 square yards, and had established that the Germans tortured to death more than 56,000 civilians in the camp.

In the first and second psychi- atric hospitals they killed all the

ies lay near the railway track for about a week."

The report concluded: "The extraordinary state com- mission has established the fact that bloody crimes were committed in the Latvian Socialist republic, destruction of towns and agricul- ture has been done on explicit or- ders of the Nazi government and the German command."

Reds Urge Punishment For War Criminals

LONDON, April 9. (P)—The Mos- cow radio declared tonight that Soviet Russia "cannot and will not be elbowed out of participation in international affairs" and that "Germany must be disarmed eco- nomically, militarily and political- ly."

In a Red army commentary hour heard by the BBC, entitled "Hit- lerite Germany's moral and politi- cal defeat in the course of the war," the Moscow radio asserted the Ger- man nation "must make good the damage suffered by victims of her aggression."

"War criminals must be pun- ished with severity," the broadcast added. "It is essential to prevent future propagation of reactionary, militaristic and chauvinist ideas in Germany—ideas on which the Ger- mans have been reared for many generations."

The broadcast followed by only a short time a Moscow announce- ment of findings by the Soviet state commission, which reported that the Nazis killed 577,000 per- sons in Latvian concentration camps during the German occupa-

Hundreds of Defenseless Men, Women, Children Slain In Manila

WASHINGTON, April 18. (P)— Japanese soldiers, in "wanton sav- agery," cruelly massacred hundreds of defenseless men, women and chil- dren in an officially ordered cam- paign of terror at Manila during the first two weeks of February, the war department revealed.

While the Japanese "mocked and laughed at their victims," hundreds of helpless civilians died from shooting, bayoneting, burning, star- vation, suffocation and beating, a report from Gen. Douglas MacAr- thur's headquarters in the Philip- pines stated.

Crime Against Humanity The report, which called the sack of Manila a "macabre pattern" of crime against humanity, included sworn first-hand accounts of United States army officers and enlist- ed men who saw the victims; sworn statements of mutilated survivors, and captured Japanese documents.

The Japanese in a wave of "bar- barous and appalling" atrocities, mer- cilessly stabbed and slashed babies in their mothers' arms, violated women and young girls and then amputated their breasts, soaked hundreds in gasoline and then burned them and indiscriminately bayoneted many others, including hospital patients, the reports said.

They destroyed churches, con- vents, schools and other non-mili-

tary buildings, often with victims locked inside, it said.

Romulo Asks Aid Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romula, resi- dent commissioner of the Philip- pines, in an impassioned appeal on the floor of the house, asked mean- while that the United States extend aid to rehabilitate the Philippines.

He said the united nations war crimes commission in its long series of charges indicting the Japanese nation should consider the Japanese treatment of Manila as "the cul- minating crime."

The war department, describing the "grisly exhibits of sadism" in- flicted on both Filipino and Chinese civilians, said the atrocities were similar to treatment accorded Amer- icans and Filipinos taken prisoner on Bataan and Corregidor.

The war department said official orders "unleashed wanton savagery upon defenseless Manila, while cau- tioning that arms and ammunition must be used sparingly. It quoted as an example a captured Japanese battalion order dated Feb. 8 which said:

"When Filipinos are to be killed, they must be gathered into one place and disposed of with the con- sideration that ammunition and manpower must not be used to excess. Because the disposal of dead bodies is a troublesome task, they should be gathered into houses which are scheduled to be burned or demolished. They should also be thrown into the river."

Describe Executions The report related how execution parties moved from house to house with hand grenades, bayonets and torches, while hundreds of inno- cent victims were packed into dun- geons to die of starvation and suf- focation.

At Concordia college and De La- salle college and at the Red Cross building, doctors, nurses, and pa- tients were bayoneted, it said. One witness discovered the bodies of 76 men, women and children near the Home for Catholic Brothers.

"A total of 82 priests and broth- ers have been identified as killed by the Japanese, and a survey in- dicates that more than 90 per cent of the Spanish convents, churches and religious houses have been de- stroyed by the Japanese," the report said.

Army officers found the bodies of 40 priests riddled with bayonet wounds at Plaza McKinley, and saw charred bodies in the ruins of Concordia college which was set afire after refugees were chained in- side.

Charge Nazis With Cruelty To Prisoners

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP)—The U. S. government today charged Germany with "deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty" in the treatment of American prisoners.

The war and state departments declared in a joint statement that actions are being uncovered daily which "have shocked the entire civilized world."

The statement was issued by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of State Stettinius and read by Stimson at his weekly news conference. Stimson called it a "balanced statement" on the condition of American prisoners in the Reich.

The statement declared that atrocities against American prisoners "are documented by the pitiable condition of liberated American soldiers," adding:

"The American nation will not forget them. It is our relentless determination that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes against American citizens and against civilization itself will be brought to justice."

In general, the statement said, conditions under which American prisoners are held in Germany are "deplorable." Some 70,000 American men are captives in the interior of Germany, it added, and the con-

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ditions under which many are living "are due to a large extent to Germany's fanatical determination to continue a hopeless war, with a resultant disintegration under disastrous military defeat."

"Since the beginning of this year," the statement said, "there has been a steadily increasing failure on the part of the German government to provide, according to the standards established by the Geneva convention, for American prisoners of war in German custody."

As a result, it continued, the U. S. government in co-operation with the Swiss government as protecting power, the Swedish government, the American and the international Red Cross, "has been and is doing everything within its power to get food and other supplies to these men."

Allied armies advancing from the east and the west into Germany have overrun 27 of the 78 prisoner of war camps and hospitals in which American soldiers were known to have been held. These advances resulted in the liberation of approximately 15,000 Americans, but the Nazis have hastily removed 36,000 American prisoners into the German interior, where 34,000 others already were held.

Chatham Norton (D, N. J.) of the labor group had declared earlier that if the rules committee failed to put the legislation on the calendar she would circulate a petition seeking to discharge the committee of further responsibility. If 218 members signed the petition the bill would be sent to the floor immediately.

PATTON'S ARMY, IN CZECH CITY FINDS HORRORS

New Atrocity Evidence Uncovered When Asch Is Captured

By EDWARD D. BALL

ASCH, Czechoslovakia, April 21. (AP)—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's hard-bitten doughboys today swept into Asch, first Czech city to fall to American arms, and uncovered another Nazi atrocity story.

Lying almost naked in a vermin-ridden jail where they had been abandoned without food or water five days ago were 12 Hungarian Jewish women, survivors of a death march across Germany.

Patton's third army men chased the last German defenders out of this Sudetenland city of 28,000 population at mid-morning. By noon the haggard, helpless women, half of them too weak to stand, had been moved into comfortable German beds and the doughboys were preparing a steaming chicken broth for the sufferers, using fowl from a well-stocked barnyard. The beds were the first the women had seen, the food the best they had eaten since they were driven from their homes in Hungarian Transylvania May 27, 1944.

Asch, where the Hitler admirer, Konrad Henlein, sowed the seeds of disunity that led to dismemberment of the Czechoslovakian republic, was overrun by the Americans against little resistance.

Tell Of Brutality

As the warming aroma of the simmering broth seeped into their rooms, the head-cropped women told their story.

"We were among the Hungarian families taken from our homes at Nagy Varad, Transylvania, May 27, 1944," one of them said. "There were 40 carloads of us packed 72 to a car."

"They took us to Auschwitz (Oswelcim) concentration camp in Silesia where hundreds of thousands of Jews were put to death in gas chambers. Upon our arrival at Auschwitz families were separated. The older people and children were condemned to the gas chamber. Only the healthy in body were spared."

Harwood Liberated From Nazi Prison

Pvt. Roy A. Harwood son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harwood of Barnardsville, has been liberated from a German prison camp by an allied army, according to word received by his parents.



HARWOOD

A member of an infantry unit before his capture, he wrote his parents that he was freed on Easter Sunday. He was first reported missing in action since December 16 and was later listed a prisoner of war of the German government.

He entered service in March, 1943, and received training at Fort Jackson, S. C.

1,100 PRISONERS BURNED TO DEATH BY NAZI TROOPS

Building Floor Covered With Straw Soaked In Gasoline

GARDELEGEN, Germany, April 16. (Delayed) (AP)—German SS (Elite Guard) troops burned to death 1,100 political prisoners here within the last few days while evacuating a concentration camp at nearby Mieste, 30 miles northwest of Magdeburg, a survivor said today.

The informant, one of six persons who escaped from the ghastly death roundup, said Belgian, French, Polish and Dutch prisoners were marched into a great brick warehouse near here. Straw which had been strewn two feet thick on the floor then was ignited, turning the building into an inferno.

Today a pile of charred bodies six feet high can be seen.

Fearing the approach of the American ninth army—which had already bypassed them to hit the Elbe—the Germans removed the prisoners from Mieste Thursday. They were brought to Gardelegen, 25 miles north of Magdeburg, Friday night.

Suspected Nothing Unusual

"We didn't think anything out of the ordinary in being marched into a large building," one of the survivors said. "We had walked into buildings just like it many times before.

"But then we smelled gasoline in the straw—and suddenly flames shot through the building.

"We beat out the flames soon after the Hitler youth who had been to guard us started the fire, but then the ones who had been left to guard the doors with machineguns fired tracer bullets into the building, setting it aflame again."

How anyone escaped was hard to say. All this particular survivor, a Frenchman, knew was that he scratched and crawled over the bodies of the living, and dying and the dead until fresh air hit his lungs. Then he hid in a woods until morning.

FAT NAZIS DIG GRAVES FOR ALL HORROR VICTIMS

American Soldiers Watch Grimly During Grisly Undertaking

(General Dwight Eisenhower has ordered that each victim of torture and starvation in German horror camps must be given a decent burial by German civilians. Burial parties will be recruited from towns closest to the camps. United Press Correspondent Robert Vermillion witnessed one of the first such burials. His dispatch follows.)

By ROBERT VERMILLION
(United Press War Correspondent)

GARDELEGEN, Germany, April 20. (UP)—American soldiers who have learned to hate stood guard today while fat, prosperous Nazi civilians disinterred with shovels and their bare hands 500 corpses hastily buried after a wanton massacre Friday.

More than 1,100 anti-Nazi French, Belgians, Russians, Poles and Dutch were foully killed. SS troops, aided by Volksturm, packed them into a stone barn on the outskirts of Gardelegen, sprinkled gasoline on the straw flooring and set it afire with grenades.

American troops arrived last Saturday. A few hours before, the Nazis had dug a trench 60 yards long and three feet deep behind the

barn and dumped 500 charred corpses in it.

The Americans found the barn several hours after they arrived. Gardelegen, headquarters for the county SS troops, had looked like any other German town—clean street, clean homes, clean people with plump, rosy cheeks and a friendly manner. Townsfolk seemed apprehensive, but the Yanks thought it a natural attitude.

Guided By Survivors

Guided by the few survivors of the massacre, trucks, filled with infantrymen, engineers and tank men, rolled a quarter of a mile outside the town, up a dusty path to the death barn.

They saw the hastily covered trench with charred legs and arms rising above the fresh dirt. More than 500 bodies still lay inside the barn or were piled in doorways. Some had thrust their heads through holes under the barn. Bullet holes pierced their skulls and the lower portions of their bodies were horribly burned, showing the troops what lay behind the burghers' masks of geniality.

An investigation began in Gardelegen. More than 90 per cent of the townsfolk were found to be Nazi party members, with husbands, sons or fathers in SS troops or among Hitler's murderers in the Jugend.

For six days the Americans rounded up groups of civilian men, women and children and marched them to the scene of the massacre. A German-speaking American officer told them: "You supported and encouraged the regime responsible for this hideous scene."

The civilian's protested that they hadn't known about the death barn. Only 300 yards from the barn were rows of houses. Officers said it was impossible that their occupants hadn't heard the screams of 1,100 murdered.

Civilians walked slowly today, peering furtively at their young American conquerors who obviously regarded them as beasts.

LIBERATED YANKS TO OPERATE CAMPS FOR ENEMY TROOPS

NEW YORK, April 28. (AP) —

American soldiers liberated from German prison camps will be assigned to operate prisoner of war camps for enemy soldiers interned in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the army's second service command announced today.

Enlisted and commissioned former prisoners will be so employed, both in administrative capacities and as guards, the announcement said, adding:

"American officers and enlisted men who have experienced captivity and detention by enemy are considered to be eminently qualified for these duties."



CONGRESSMEN SEE GRIST OF NAZI MURDER MILL — At the infamous camp Buchenwald near Weimar, Germany, U. S. Representatives John C. Kunkel (left) of Pennsylvania and Leonard Hall (pointing) of New York are pictured looking at the bodies of some of the camp's mass-murder victims piled on a truck outside the crematorium. The congressmen are members of an official party inspecting former Nazi murder prisons. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Moore Freed From Nazi Prison Camp

Sgt. Wiley M. Moore, husband of Mrs. Jessie Mae Burris Moore of 118 Stewart street, has been released from a prisoner of war camp in Germany and is now in Paris, his wife has been notified.

He was listed as missing in action since October 7, 1944, over Holland, and was later reported a prisoner of war of the German government.

A radio gunner on a B-17, he entered service in October, 1942, and was sent overseas from Drew field, Tampa, Fla., last August. He attended Lee Edwards high school and was employed by the American Enka corporation prior to entering service.



SGT. WILEY M. MOORE

YANKS MARCHED TO FREEDOM BY HATED CAPTORS

Even 'Buttstroke Charlie' Is
Forgiven As Yanks Reach
Own Lines.

By JOHN M'DERMOTT

WITH 69TH DIVISION EAST
OF LEIPZIG, Germany, April 27.—
(UP)—American soldiers did not
believe it when the guards who
used to beat them—such as "Butt-
stroke Charlie"—told them they
were going to be marched to free-
dom.

"We thought it was going to be
just another torturous hike," said
Pfc. Vincent J. Amanna, Philadel-
phia, Pa. Amanna was among 12,-
000 Allied prisoners led into Amer-
ican lines by the German colonel
commandant of their camp.

Nerves Are Shot

"Buttstroke Charlie," according
to Amanna, was one of the Ger-
man guards at the camp who had
a fondness for beating prisoners
with his rifle. Once he lashed an
American prisoner with a wire whip
until his back was bloodsoaked and
mangled. That happened several
weeks ago while the prisoners were
being forced to work in a sugar-
beet factory.

"Sometimes Charlie seemed to
take a gleeful delight in beating
us," said Amanna.

"He had spent three years on
the Russian front and his nerves
were shot. Sometimes he tried to
stab us with his bayonet. Once
he beat me with the butt of his
gun because he thought wasn't
working enough."

Conditions Unthinkable

Amanna and Pfc. Charles Gil-
bert, Kittanning, Pa., were taken
prisoner Dec. 21, 1944, while fight-
ing with the 106th division near St.
Vith, Belgium, in the battle of the
Bulge.

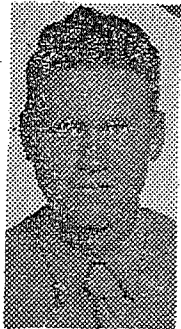
Along with fifty other Americans
they were jammed into a boxcar
for their trip eastward. They were
left there for two days without
food, heat, or latrine facilities. The
men relieved themselves in one
stinking corner of the car where
nobody slept.

Gilbert was sick at his stomach
while he told his story. For the
past four months he had lived on
mostly bread and water, and his
first meal of good American G. I.
food was too much for him.

Amanna and Gilbert said their
hike to freedom began at 2 a. m.
at the town of Torugs, 18 miles

Prisoners Of War Released

Pfc. Wade J. Proffitt, husband of
Mrs. Kate Proffitt of Bald Creek
and son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Prof-
fitt of Swiss, who was captured by
the Germans De-
cember 16 in the
breakthrough on
the Belgian front,
has been freed by
advancing Ameri-
can armies. He
was a P. O. W.
106 days.



PROFFITT

He entered
service in March,
1941, and receiv-
ed training at
Fort Jackson, S.
C., and Camp At-
terbury, Ind., go-
ing overseas last
October. Prior to entering the serv-
ice he was employed in Virginia.

Pvt. Harold Swafford, son of Mr.
and Mrs. Perry Swafford of Frank-
lin, who has been a prisoner of the
Germans from the time he was re-
ported by the War department to
be missing in action December 20,
has been liberated and expects to
arrive in the States soon, his par-
ents have learned.

The parents have had three let-
ters from Pvt. Swafford since he
was liberated April 5. On that date
he said he had the first real food
since he had been taken prisoner.
He went for 106 days on a piece of
hard bread and a bowl of thin soup
once each day.

Pvt. Swafford is married to the
former Miss Helen Drake of Frank-
lin. They have three children.

Pvt. Grover C. Wilson, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Wilson of
Hazard, Ky., and nephew of John
E. Wilson of 27 Normandy road, a
prisoner of the German government

northeast of Wurzen.

"Rumors were running wild," said
Amanna. "I didn't believe we were
free until I saw a car approaching
carrying the Stars and Stripes.

"I cried a little, I was so glad
to see it."

Moore Hospital P Diary Tells Of Formed In

A North Carolina club formed behind the barbed wire of a German prison camp is one of the stories brought home in the diary of S. Sgt. George Z. Howard, Charlotte, a patient at Moore General hospital.

Sgt. Howard was shot down on his 17th mission over Germany in August, 1943, and remained in prison until the liberation in May—21 months later. He kept a day-by-day diary which he hid from the gestapo and carried safely back with him across the miles to North Carolina.

The opening page of his diary cartoons the theme, "They got us BUT we shot 103 down before..." Organizing themselves into a "Legion of Broken Wings," these airmen who became buddies in prison intend to keep in contact with each other through the coming years, and none are more determined to hold to those friendships than the group from North Carolina.

"Sharing such experiences bring men mighty close together," declared Sgt. Howard seriously. Vividly in his diary the sergeant has

Sgt. Paulk Brings Story Of Wilson's Experiences In Jap Prison To Parents

S. Sgt. David W. Paulk of Fitzgerald, Ga., and Sgt. Bob Wilson of Fletcher struck up an acquaintance back during the fighting on Bataan in the early months of the war. They were in the same outfit, made the famous "death march" to Manila, and were together in Bilibid prison.

During these many months together Paulk heard much about the family back at Fletcher—dad and mom and sister, Dorothy. The last day he heard Wilson talk of home was the middle of last December—the Fletcher man was transferred to the Japanese mainland from Bilibid on Dec. 15. Paulk would have gone, too, but even the little yellow men reasoned that he was too weak to make the trip, to labor for the emperor on the mainland. At the time Paulk weighed 105 pounds; Wilson was in better health.

In War Show Here

Sunday afternoon, Sgt. Paulk, who is in Asheville to participate in the Fourth Service command's Stage and Screen War show at the Paramount theater today and tomorrow, stopped in Fletcher at the home of Sgt. Wilson's parents—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson—and told the family of experiences in Bilibid, and of their son, Bob.

A patient at Lawson General hospital, Atlanta, Ga., since his arrival in the States following liberation Feb. 4, Sgt. Paulk had not had an opportunity to talk personally with the family. The three of them—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Dorothy—had been looking forward to talking with Paulk since he wrote them of his arrival in the States.

The last letter received by the Fletcher family from Sgt. Wilson was dated July, 1944, Sgt. Paulk said, adding that it was the last time those at the camp had been allowed to send mail.

Gave Personal Incident

Discussing the beatings the prisoners received from Jap guards, Sgt. Paulk told of a personal incident. "I was in the port area of Manila, helping load ships. A Jap guard came off one of the ships

and offered me a cigarette. I took it and he lighted it for me, and walked off, leaving me smoking," the sergeant related.

After the cigarette was about half-smoked, the Jap guard returned, Sgt. Paulk said, and proceeded to administer a severe beating. The guard's "excuse" for the beating was that no smoking was allowed in the particular area. Sgt. Paulk said the guard clubbed him, breaking his arm, nose, injuring his jaw, and causing other injuries. At the time the sergeant weighed approximately 120 pounds—he normally tips the scales at 185.

Sgt. Paulk received a bit of crude medical attention after suffering for three days. A private in the Japanese army medical corps appeared with a suit case, which contained "medical supplies." The supplies were namely, a cigar box, which was broken into splints, and bandage. The splints were placed on the arm without any attempt to set the bones in the arm. The sergeant is unable to straighten his left arm. Surgeons at Lawson General hospital report that an operation may correct the trouble.

Tells Of Slayings

The Japanese method of killing prisoners at the snap of a finger was easily seen in Sgt. Paulk's story. He saw three men shot to death at the order of a Japanese enlisted man after a "hot-headed Irishman" struck back at a Jap guard after being slapped in the face with the open palm.

On the death march from Bataan numerous prisoners were slaughtered. Sgt. Paulk related. They marched four days and four nights with only bread, once, and small quantities of water twice. The situation became so severe on the third day, the soldier said, that about 50 men broke for a nearby stream for water, but were mowed down by machinegun fire. Some, Sgt. Paulk said, were killed as they drank water.

Sgt. Paulk, who joined the army in 1937, will relate other experiences during the army show at the Paramount theater today and Wednesday.

Each
poor
in

MONTAGUES HERE AFTER EUROPEAN THEATER SERVICE

Lieutenant Was Prisoner Of Nazis; Wife Was Nurse In Hospital

Lt. Garland A. Montague, former area supervisor of the food distribution administration with headquarters in Asheville, whose plane was shot down over Berlin Sept. 12, 1944, is visiting here after being freed from a German prisoner of war camp.

Lt. Montague is accompanied by his wife, who served as a nurse with an evacuation hospital in Europe from shortly after D-day until last December when she was brought back to this country because of illness.

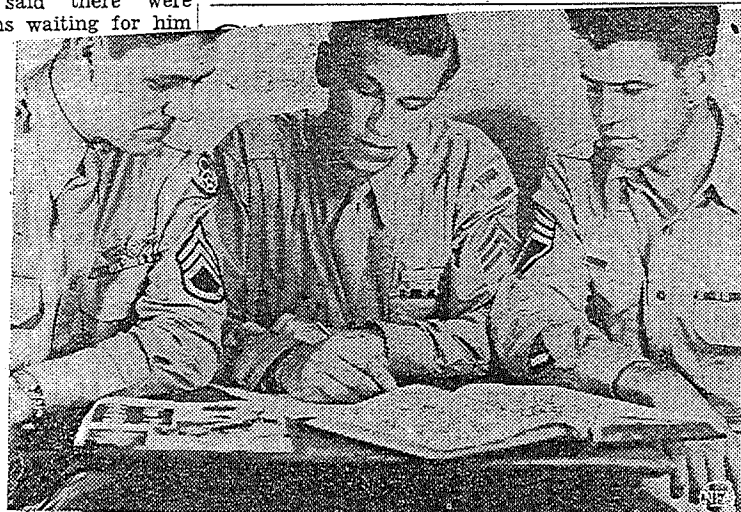
Served As Bombardier

Serving as a bombardier with the eighth air force, Lt. Montague's plane was shot down over Berlin. As he "hit the silk" at an altitude of about 25,000 feet, the officer recalled that he began worrying about what his wife and other loved ones would think when he was reported missing. His worry changed to himself, however, he said, after he had been in prison for a while.

Lt. Montague said there were about 200 persons waiting for him



BACK FROM WAR IN EUROPE—Lt. Garland A. Montague, who was a prisoner of war of the Germans for several months after his plane was shot down over Berlin, is pictured above with Mrs. Montague, who was recently discharged as an army nurse after serving with an evacuation hospital from soon after D-day until last December when she was returned to this country because of illness.



EX-WAR PRISONERS START CLUB—XPOW—that's the name of a club organized by three ex-prisoners of war in Zanesville, O. The club, originally started by, left to right above, Sgts. James Peterson, Bill Roberts and Gene Hazen, now numbers more than 40 in Zanesville alone, and is spreading through the state. Members, all ex-war prisoners, expect it to rank with the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars as a service organization.

PARIS, May 5. (AP)—A commission of American newspaper editors reported today it had reached the "inescapable" conclusion after personal investigation that German political prison camps were operated on a "master plan . . . of calculated and organized brutality."

The 18 editors signing the report declared they had "convincing proof" that "sadistic tortures too horrible and too perverted to be publicly described" were embraced in the Nazi "system" of operating these camps, and that "murder was a commonplace" in the camps.

The report follows in full:

This statement is issued by the editors who came to the European theater of operations through the personal invitation of General Eisenhower to see for themselves conditions in the German prison camps overrun by the allies.

This delegation of newspaper and magazine editors was brought to Europe at the suggestion of General Eisenhower to investigate reports of German atrocities.

Prison Camps Visited

We have visited and spent considerable time investigating the prison camps at Buchenwald and Dachau. We have interviewed recently-freed political prisoners, slave laborers and civilians of many nationalities. We have studied a great mass of documents covering the German occupation of France which contained photographic evidence and testimony taken in many places and painstakingly authenticated with the sworn statements of witnesses and victims.

The conclusion is inescapable that the Nazis had a master plan for their political prison camps. That plan was based upon a policy of calculated and organized brutality. The evidence we have seen is not a mere assembling of local or unassociated incidents. It is convincing proof that brutality was the basic Nazi system and method.

This brutality took different forms in different places and with different groups. The basic pattern varied little.

Actual Nazi methods ran the gamut from deliberate starvation and routine beatings to sadistic tortures too horrible and too perverted to be publicly described. Murder was a commonplace.

Uniform Cruelty

Prisoners whose only crime was that they disagreed or were suspected of disagreeing with the Nazi philosophy were treated with uniform cruelty. When death came, as to multiplied thousands of them it did, it must have been a relief from worse than death.

By these tortures most of the Jews in prison camps had already been destroyed. After the Jews, the most cruelly treated victims were the Russians and the Poles.

To the basic policy of brutality toward political prisoners there were, however, no significant exceptions.

This we believe is the inexorable consequence of the whole Nazi-German philosophy. By this philosophy and the cunning and persistence with which it was propagated the German mind became contaminated and diseased.

For these crimes the German people cannot be allowed to escape their share of the responsibility. Just punishment must be meted out to the outstanding party leaders, and the German general staff, to party office-holders, to all members of the gestapo, all members of the S.S. simple justice and the future peace of the world require that all these, by virtue of their position, be indicted as war criminals.

Laws Of Civilized Nations

In punishing these crimes the historic principle of individual and personal responsibility must be preserved and all those responsible for these atrocities must be pun-

ished in accord with the accepted laws of civilized nations.

We strongly urge that united nations policy in regard to war criminals be speedily agreed to and the war crimes commission speedily empowered to put those policies into action.

As we witness the collapse of the Nazis' experiment in ruthlessness and totalitarianism, we are more than ever convinced that there can be no peace on earth until the right of the earth's peoples to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is recognized and protected under law.

Signed by:



PASTOR NIEMOELLER IS FREED FROM NAZIS—

The Rev. Martin Niemöller (left), famous German pastor, talks with an American war correspondent after his release from an enemy concentration camp in the Alps, where he was held as a hostage. Niemöller, who commanded a U-boat in World War I, was imprisoned for defying Adolf Hitler.—(AP Wirephoto From Signal Corps Radiophoto From Italy)

(8)

April 8th 1945-

The Prisoners of War, Next of Kin Club met at the Lanyon Hotel.

Mrs. H. Leslie Presided, meeting opened with invocation by Rev. Harold Tyler, followed by a song, "Coming in on a King and a Prayer," by little Miss Marcia Hudson.

Mrs. Fleming Program Chairman, then introduced Major Lyons Lee, who spoke briefly before introducing Lieut Colonel, Kenneth W. Elise, who presented to Mrs. Clyde Bradley. The Distinguished Flying Cross and The Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters for her son Lt. Bradley, a Prisoner of War in Germany, and to Mrs. Wiley H. Moore. The Air Medal for her husband Sgt. Moore also a German Prisoner.

Capt. Ernest H. Greenberg, and Lt. Brewshaw, were introduced as recently released prisoners of War, by the Russian Army, and spoke at length. Sgt. Leroy Lowman released prisoner of War, from Japanese Camp in Philippines Islands, was introduced and answered questions.

Mrs. Leslie then asked for Secretary, Treasure report, also report by Mr. Chantler and Mrs. Davis on their trip to Charlotte to hear repatriate Red Cross tour group.

Mrs. Bradley then read letter from former prisoner of Lufft. 3. Prison Camp, no further business meeting adjourned.

April 8 th	Deposit	\$11.21
Middlemont Flower Shop		3.15
Stamps for Club		2.00
		\$16.36
Buss Collected		17.00
		16.36
	Balance	.64

Hall, Liberated From Nazi Camp, Coming Home

Pfc. Henry Garrison Hall, a prisoner of war in an Axis prison camp, has been released and expects soon to be on his way to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall, 66 Mildred avenue.

Word arrived by mail today.

In April, 1943, the government reported that Pfc. Hall had been reported in missing in action in the North African area.

Later the family received word through the bishop of the Catholic diocese of Raleigh that news routed through Vatican City reported the young serviceman a prisoner of war in a transient camp in Italy. The last previous word from Pfc. Hall came in a letter from him written last December 16.

Pfc. Hall, 21, enlisted in June, 1942, immediately after finishing high school and was among the first American servicemen to land in North Africa.

In the letter received today, Pfc. Hall wrote in part:

"My dearest Mother:

"... after two long years and 15 days, I was finally liberated by our own forces. And April 13, 1945, was and will always remain the happiest day of my life.



PFC. H. GARRISON HALL

"Yesterday I arrived here in France from Germany. . . . Expecting to head for the States within the next (CENSORED)

"The army sure is a new and changed one from the one I fought with."

OF BIG CITIES

(Continued From Page One)
 accompanied by guards and off-
 cers, mingled with the throng.
 The mysterious wartime buildings

are gathered here to accept
 unconditional surrender of the Ger-
 man armed forces. I propose to
 come straight to business and in-
 vite the representatives of the Ger-
 man army.
 Beaten Generals Enter
 Keitel, Friedeburg and Stumpf
 entered with their adjutants at
 12:08 a. m.

Three Asheville Fliers Together In Nazi Prison Face Reality—Lemon Pie!

Poignant memories of home, mingled with thoughts of family and friends, prevailed in the minds of three Asheville fliers for some 12 months—tedious, unforgettable, routine months—while prisoners of war of the now defunct German Third Reich. Such memories, fostered in Stalag Luft No. 3, have at last been replaced by reality—Lt. Clyde W. (Bill) Bradley, Lt. Joe C. Davis and Lt. G. L. Leslie have returned home, bound together in a kindred fellowship born of many long hours of imprisonment together.

The reactions felt by the three on being home again are indescribable. After months of association with home merely by infrequent letters and postal cards, their thoughts unite on a central theme it's good to be home again! Reflections by them are varied and all sincere. . . . "The old place hasn't changed so much . . . nothing like being home. When I come back down to earth I'll try to tell you how I feel. . . . It's still kind of hard to believe. I have to pinch myself every so often to realize it." Words are entirely inadequate.

Former casual acquaintances who went through Lee H. Edwards high school together, they are now "close buddies" who managed somehow to cheer each other up when the going became toughest in daily prison camp life. Shot down in aerial combat over Germany within a period of a few weeks, they lived together in the same prison barracks. First Lt. Bradley, B-17 pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, Sr., of 28 Chatham road, was downed on his 28th combat

mission, April 18, 1944; Second Lt. Davis, B-17 navigator, son of Mrs. F. A. Turner of 200 Rankin avenue, was shot down May 5, 1944, by Messerschmitt-109's on his eighth combat mission, and Lt. Leslie, B-24 navigator, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Leslie, Sr., of Arden, was shot down in flames April 1, 1944, during his 10th combat mission. All were members of the Eighth air force. Their reflections on prison camp are noted:

"We used to plan tremendous menus, each featuring all kinds of delicacies to be consumed upon our return home"—Lt. Davis.

"In prison camp we did all of our own cooking. It wasn't like having mother prepare things to put on the table. All three of us planned to buy all types of modern kitchen equipment for our mothers when we came home."—Lt. Bradley.

"We used to talk about home, what we had done in the past, and what we were going to do in the

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Liberated

Ten Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from German prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Sgt. Robert V. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed of Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1. Sgt. Reed was reported missing in action January 20, and was listed a prisoner of the Germans March 28. At the time of his capture he was serving with a medical detachment of the 314th infantry. He holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Pfc. Darwin H. (Shorty) Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker of Grassy Creek, Ashe county, and husband of Mrs. Alta Dickson Walker. Pfc. Walker notified his wife that he has been liberated and hopes to be returned to the States by the end of June. He was reported missing in action February 9, and had not been heard from since that time.

Pvt. Letcher May, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry May of West Jefferson. Recently liberated, he has returned to the States and expects to be home soon. He was reported missing in action in France Sept. 16, 1944, and was listed a prisoner Jan. 13. He had been in service more than two years and overseas 18 months at the time he was reported missing.

Returns To States

Pfc. Wesley W. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goodman of Todd, Ashe county. He was taken prisoner by the Germans Jan. 30. He recently returned to the States. Pfc. Goodman has been in service about 18 months. His wife is the former Miss Frances Eller.

Fred Hardin, son of Mrs. Lou Hardin of West Jefferson. Taken prisoner in Germany in February, he has been liberated and is expected home in the near future.

S. Sgt. Albert Poe, brother of Mrs. Bill Reed of 371 Merrimon avenue. A prisoner of war for more than two years, he has been liberated his sister learned in a letter from the soldier's chaplain. He was reported missing in action in North Africa in February, 1943, and the following May was listed as a prisoner of war.

Aiken, son of Vess Aiken of Swarts, Jackson county, a prisoner since December.

Pvt. Homer B. Howard, son of James M. Howard of Valdese, R. F. D. No. 1.

Pvt. George H. Wright, son of Mrs. Bertha Wright of Canton.



SGT. EDWARD M. ISBELL
Liberated



CPL. WILLIAM D. FISHER
Liberated

Eight WNC Men Freed From German Camps

Eight Western North Carolina servicemen have been released from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Lt. John M. Webb, husband of Mrs. Ellen Farnum Webb of 339 Charlotte street, Mrs. Webb, who is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Farnum, has received a War department message stating that her husband has been liberated.

Mrs. Webb had heard several times from her husband while he was a prisoner, the last time being April 1 at which time he was in a camp in Northern Germany. He wrote that he had marched 340 miles in snow and cold weather to that location. He had been moved several times while a prisoner and had been in a number of different camps in Germany and Poland. He wrote once from Oflag 64 in Poland.

The Bronze Star medal, awarded her husband for meritorious service in connection with directing artillery fire on enemy positions, was presented Mrs. Webb recently by Maj. Randolph H. Percy of the Army Redistribution station here. A member of a field artillery unit, the decoration was won by Lt. Webb about the time he was captured in the vicinity of Nancy, France, Oct. 20. He was reported a prisoner Dec. 5.

He entered service in 1941, receiving a commission in 1942. He went overseas in July, 1944.

Sgt. William Jack Roberson, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Roberson of 679 Merrimon avenue. His parents received a letter from him yesterday saying that he has been liberated and expects to be home in a few weeks. A prisoner since Nov. 13, he entered service in March, 1943. He went overseas last September and was serving in France at the time he was captured.

A former employe of the Bon Marche, he was employed in Roanoke, Va., before entering service. His wife, the former Miss Frankie Gillespie of Asheville, is residing in Detroit.

Sgt. Edward M. Isbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Isbell of 107 Ervin avenue, Lenoir, has been liberated after being held for about 11 months, according to a telegram to his parents from the International Red Cross. According to the message he was freed by allied occupation troops on Sunday, May 13.

Sgt. Isbell, a trooper with the invasion force on D-Day last June, was reported missing June 6. About two months later he was reported a prisoner of the German government.

He attended Lenoir high school where he was a member of the band. As a youth he was a carrier boy for the Lenoir News-Topic and later worked at the Smith Printing company as a printer. He also worked on newspapers in North Wilkesboro and Raleigh as a printer.

Sgt. Isbell joined the army in April, 1942, and went overseas in April, 1944. He was stationed in Northern Ireland and England prior to the invasion.

In his message to his family he said he hadn't heard from them

since he was taken prisoner. Mrs. Isbell's last message from her son was received January 8.

Pvt. J. C. "Buster" Culbreth, husband of Mrs. Irene Lindsey Culbreth of Tryon and son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Culbreth of Mill Spring, has returned to Tryon after being confined in a German prison camp 21 months. He was liberated April 15 by the American third army.



CULBRETH

Pvt. Culbreth entered service in December, 1942, and landed in North Africa in the spring of 1943. In July, 1943, he took part in the invasion of Sicily where he was captured on the 26th by the Germans. He was taken to Italy where he was held for a few days before being shipped to a German prison camp near the Polish border. He worked on a farm during this time and had plenty to eat and did not lose any weight.

About six weeks ago Pvt. Culbreth, with other American prisoners, was being marched hundreds of miles westward in front of the Russians. When the Americans broke through the German lines they were marched back eastward until the American third army overtook them April 14 near Hannover, Germany. After a few days he flew by plane to France where to took a boat for America.

He will spend 60 days with his wife and 22 months' old son, Nicky, whom he saw for the first time on Wednesday.

Pvt. Earl Dyson, son of Mrs. George Phillips, and the late Earl Dyson, of Morganton, and husband of Mrs. Irene F. Dyson of Hudson, was liberated from a German prisoner of war camp recently, according to a message received Wednesday by his wife.

Pvt. Dyson, who was reported missing in action December 1, 1944, was later reported a prisoner of the German government since that time.

A native of Morganton, Pvt. Dyson was married to Miss Irene Fox of Hudson. He was an employe of the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing company before he entered service March 21, 1944. He was sent overseas in September, 1944.

Liberated May 1

S. Sgt. Robert E. Morrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Morrell of the Brevard road section, a prisoner of the Germans, was liberated May 1, according to a V-mail letter received by his parents.

Pvt. Robert E. Bush, son of Mr. and Mrs. Belk R. Bush and husband of Mrs. Pauline Bush, all of Lenoir R. F. D. No. 3, has been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp, according to a telegram received from him by his wife Wednesday.

Pvt. Bush had been reported missing in action in Italy October 17, 1944, and was reported a prisoner December 20, 1944.

The soldier was an employe of the Caldwell Cotton mills in Hudson prior to his induction into the army November 15, 1943. He was a radio operator with an armored division in Italy.

Cpl. William D. Fisher, son of Mrs. R. F. Moore of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 3, and husband of Mrs. Emma Lou Fisher of Glenville, Jackson county, has been released from a German prison camp by the British army. He was captured April 28 while serving with the 94th infantry division in Germany.

From WNC Are Freed



KNUPP



JOHNSON

The following seven Western North Carolina servicemen were reported yesterday as being among those having been liberated from Nazi prisoner of war camps:

T. Sgt. Oakley A. Anderson, husband of Mrs. Rosa L. Anderson of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 4.

Sgt. William C. Burgin, husband of Mrs. Inez Burgin of Pine street, Biltmore.

Pfc. Paul J. Carroll, son of Mrs. Mollie M. Carroll of Boone, R. F. D. No. 1, reported Sept. 4, 1944, to be missing in action.

S. Sgt. Ernest J. Cutshall, son of Fred Cutshall of Wyatt street, Asheville, R. F. D. No. 2, reported in November 1943, to be missing in action.

Pfc. Doyle W. Jester, son of Mrs. Minnie E. Jester of Banner Elk, reported Sept. 17, 1944, to be missing in action.

Pvt. Ervin Johnson, son of Mrs. Julie B. Johnson of Hayesville, R. F. D. No. 4, reported in August, 1943, to be missing in action.

Pfc. Alfred L. Knupp, husband of Mrs. Lucy Martin Knupp of Marion, reported Dec. 22 to be missing in action in Belgium.

Pvt. J. C. Culbreth, Tryon. Pvt. Chester C. Eckenrode, Canton.

Pvt. Baxter F. Fender, Jr., Asheville.

Sgt. John Paul Dillon, 72 Arlington street, Asheville, recently announced as liberated, is now home on furlough.



LIBERATED FROM NAZI PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS—Sgt. Drue Reid Hardin, left, husband of Mrs. Mamie Lee Bland Hardin of Spindale and son of Pink Hardin of Asheville, Sgt. Edwin T. Stiles, center, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stiles and husband of Mrs. Willia Sanders Stiles, all of Prentiss, Macon county, and Pfc. Burnett L. Brown, right, son of Mrs. Liza J. Brown of Leicester, R.F.D. No. 2, have been liberated from German prisoner of war camps, according to information received by relatives.

Two WNC Men Are Reported As Liberated

Western North Carolina servicemen today reported liberated from Nazi war prisons include:

Pvt. David L. Sorrells, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sorrells, Sylva, and husband of Mrs. D. L. Sorrells, also of Sylva.

Lt. Daniel Albert Hewitt, Jr., husband of Mrs. Nellie Tingle Hewitt of 79 Forest Hill drive, Asheville, and son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hewitt, formerly of Asheville, now of Sheffield, Ala.



SORRELLS

Six WNC Servicemen Reported Liberated

Six Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received here. They are:

S. Sgt. C. V. Grose, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Grose of Spindale. The Groses have received a wire and letter saying that he is well and now in a hospital in England for a check-up. He had been a prisoner of war since Sept. 13, 1944.

He was flown out of Germany and 70 hours after his liberation was given a hot meal in England. He was serving as waist gunner on a B-17 and entered service in March, 1942. He went overseas in March, 1943, and participated in the North African and Italian campaigns and the invasion of France.

Card Received

Sgt. Edwin T. Stiles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stiles and husband of Mrs. Willia Sanders Stiles, all of Prentiss, Macon county. Mrs. Stiles received a card from her husband stating that he is now in British and American hands and is well and safe again.

Sgt. Stiles was reported by the War department as missing in action in Luxembourg Dec. 22, but he had been a prisoner of the Germans since that date. He entered service Dec. 7, 1942, and went overseas in April, 1944.

Sgt. Drue Reid Hardin, husband of Mrs. Mamie Lee Bland Hardin of Spindale and son of Pink Hardin of Asheville. He was reported missing in Germany February 3. In a letter to his wife he said he had been a prisoner, but is now well and safe and that he hoped to see her soon. This was the first news Mrs. Hardin received in connection with her husband since he was reported missing.

He entered service in August, 1943, and has been overseas since March, 1944.

Lt. Furman Davis, husband of Mrs. Mary Deane Cook Davis of Weaverville and son of Mrs. Stella Davis of 83 Cumberland avenue. His wife received a message from the War department that he has been liberated and has reported to military control. He had been a prisoner of the German government since Aug. 9.

He was serving as navigator on

a B-17 based in England and was shot down on his first mission over Germany. While a prisoner he was able to communicate with his family through normal prisoner of war channels. He entered service in August, 1942, and received his commission in July, 1943. He went overseas in July, 1944.

Listed in a War department release as having been liberated from German prisoner of war camps:

Pfc. Burnett L. Brown, son of Mrs. Liza J. Brown of Leicester, R.F.D. No. 2. He was reported missing in Belgium Dec. 18, eight weeks after he had recovered from wounds received in the European area. He was reported a prisoner of war April 19. Prior to entering service he was engaged in farming.

Pvt. Glenn A. Kirby, son of John Kirby of Hudson (Caldwell county), was R.F.D. No. 1. Kirby was in the same camp.

Pickelsimer, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pickelsimer, of Brevard, entered service Sep. 11, 1941. He was sent overseas last October. Before going into service he was a student at Brevard college. He has two brothers in the armed forces, Pfc. Charles J. Pickelsimer, who is stationed in England, and John Pickelsimer, hospital apprentice, first class, stationed somewhere in the Pacific. James is married and has one daughter.

Nazi Guards 'Jo With Yankee

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, March 29. (P)—German guards voluntarily surrendered their arms and captive American airmen manned the machineguns of the transient prisoner of war camp at Wetzlar when the American first army approached and freed them.

Those airmen did not intend for any of the enemy to come and take them away when liberation was so near, and the German guards were prepared to help prevent their removal.

Another group of American soldiers, most of them captured in Belgium during the battle of the bulge last December, were freed at Giessen after the Germans had taken them from a camp at Limburg. But American armor fortunately moved faster than the prisoners were able to walk so they were free tonight and soon will be on their way home.

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War Prisoners Letters 'PW Attacked B

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With ninth armored division tanks roaring toward the ancient cathedral city, the routed Germans tried to cram some 2,000 of the allied prisoners into box cars for a rush to the east. American fighter-bombers, seeking out any moving rail stock, swooped in to bomb and strafe the train.

The Nazi guards fled. The prisoners broke open the doors, spilled into the fields nearby and, as the American planes dived for the kill,

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Both American and British airmen were kept at the Wetzlar camp. They lived in big

barracks just outside the town and received excellent treatment, with plenty of food and clothing. There were hot water, showers and electric lights until the power from Giessen failed as the American forces approached.

"It was like something out of Hollywood," said Harold Siegman, Brooklyn, N. Y., Acme News photographer who spent the night in the prison camp with Jack Belden, correspondent for Harpers magazine.

"Two nights ago an American colonel and a British major left the camp and came out to contact the Americans. We took them back with us to the camp in a jeep and found both Americans and Germans standing guard.

"The Americans were manning machineguns and the Germans were there to talk to any Germans who might come up. Three SS troopers did come to the camp and they were taken prisoner. Those German guards were ready to fight on our side if they had to."

RUSSIAN FREED PRISONERS ARE TO BE RETURNED

Negotiations Under Way
And Are Proceeding
Satisfactorily

PARIS, May 19. (P) — Supreme headquarters disclosed officially today that negotiations are "progressing satisfactorily" for the return of allied prisoners liberated in Russian zones, including an estimated 40,000 Americans.

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, civil affairs administrator in occupied Germany, recently gave that figure for the Americans involved, in addition to some 9,000 allied prisoners, mostly American airmen, who were flown out of the Russian zone a short time ago through special arrangements.

"As soon as a working agreement has been reached, it will be made effective immediately," today's announcement said. No details were given concerning the nature of the negotiations for the number of persons involved, except that discussions were between representatives of SHAEF, American and British army groups, and the Soviet Union.

The allies were wrestling with the still bigger problem of the disposition of German prisoners, numbering something in the neighborhood of 3,000,000. Reports in recent days suggested there has been a tightening of the method of dealing with them, although SHAEF had no comment to make.

The French are known to have asked for 1,000,000 prisoners to help rehabilitate France, 50,000 of them for the dangerous job of removing mines. The French also have an agreement with American military authorities whereby German prisoners will be placed in the Saar coal mines after a screening process.

SHAEF has placed a ban on further press interviews with Hermann Goering, Kurt Dittmar, Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, and other high ranking German prisoners, presumably in a move to keep their comments from the German people.

September, 1943, later listed as prisoner of war.

Pvt. Willard R. Trivett, son of Mrs. Carrie N. Trivett of Todd, Ashe county.

War Prisoners Form Letters 'PW' When Attacked By Planes

By DON WHITEHEAD

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The Nazi guards fled. The prisoners broke open the doors, spilled into the fields nearby and, as the American planes dived for the kill,

hastily formed lines spelling out the letters PW, for prisoners of war.

The pilots veered away, but not before 14 men had been killed and 27 wounded.

When the ninth division moved up they discovered the Germans were packing even seriously wounded prisoners into boxcars and evacuating them from hospitals in the path of the first army.

Officers said the Germans apparently had no hospital trains available to move the casualties, many of whom are in serious condition from lack of proper medical treatment and malnutrition. The enemy has neither ambulances nor gasoline to evacuate hospitals.

At Weitzlar, northeast of Limburg, the ninth infantry found 277 American prisoners of war locked in boxcars on a railway siding. They immediately lifted them from the

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ASHEVILLE CITIZEN, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

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10 WNC Men Are Reported As Liberated

Ten, Western North Carolina servicemen were reported today to be among those who have been liberated from Nazi prisoner of war camps.

Pfc. Harry B. Brooks, son of Mrs. Nora Brooks of 392 State street, West Asheville, who was reported missing in action in Belgium Jan. 4. He is being returned to the States, according to word received by his mother.

Pvt. Ray V. Ballard, husband of Mrs. Margaret C. Ballard of Arden, R.F.D. No. 1, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Ballard of Swannanoa.

Pfc. James A. Bell, husband of Mrs. Dale Mashburn Bell of Black Mountain, reported missing June 6, 1944, later reported a prisoner.

Pvt. Harry C. Burnette, son of Claude W. Burnette of Canton, R.F.D. No. 2, listed as missing Oct. 17, 1944.

Sgt. Roy W. Cassidy, son of George G. Cassidy of Lenoir, R.F.D. No. 2.

Pfc. Arley J. Church, grandson of Mrs. Mary J. Church of Rhodhiss, Caldwell county.

S. Sgt. Oscar F. Cross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cross of Flatts, Macon county, listed as prisoner June 2, 1944.

T. Sgt. Lawrence F. Dixon, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Dixon, of Pisgah Forest, reported missing since Dec 17, later listed as a prisoner.

S. Sgt. Joseph H. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith of Hazelwood, reported missing in European area in September, 1943, later listed as prisoner of war.

Pvt. Willard R. Trivett, son of Mrs. Carrie N. Trivett of Todd, Ashe county.



19 MORE WNC MEN ARE FREED INSIDE EUROPE

Most Are Servicemen Made
Prisoners In Last Months
Of Conflict.

Nineteen more Western North Carolina servicemen have been reported liberated from European prisons of war.

They are:

S. Sgt. David E. McNeely, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McNeely of Ellenboro, Rutherford county, a prisoner for five months. He is now in a hospital in France.

Grover H. Withrow of Forest City. He is now with the American forces in France.

Cpl. James Robert Tate, son of N. E. Tate of Cliffside, Rutherford county, a prisoner since January.

Pvt. John C.

Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry of Ellijay, Macon county, a prisoner since February, 1943.

S. Sgt. Henry L. Hoyle, son of Mrs. Parthenia E. Hoyle of Balsam, Jackson county.

Sgt. (T-4) Warren C. Huntley, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Huntley of Fletcher, R.F.D. No. 1, a prisoner since May, 1944.

Prisoner Since 1943

Cpl. James E. Lane, son of Mrs. Annie M. Lane of Forest City, a prisoner since October, 1943.

Pvt. Horace K. Lunsford, brother of Mrs. Evelyn L. Coates of Weaverville, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since December.

Pvt. Keith J. Penland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Penland of Paint Gap, Yancey county, a prisoner since November.

Sgt. Paul A. Pitts, son of Mrs. Carrie G. Pitts of Canton, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since October.

Second Lt. Howard M. Plemmons, son of R. H. Plemmons of Hot Springs, Madison county.

Pfc. Vernon M. Rader, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Rader of Morganton, R. F. D. No. 3, a prisoner since September.

Sgt. Willard J. Smith, son of Mrs. Mary M. Smith of Lenoir, R. F. D. No. 3, a prisoner since November.

Pfc. Frank W. Walker, son of Mrs. Sarah Etta Walker of Nebo (McDowell county), R.F.D. No. 1.

Pfc. Robert D. Garren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Garren of Brevard, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since November.

Sgt. Walter O. Sane, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Sane of Rutherford county, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sane of near Rutherfordton, a prisoner since August, 1944.

Don E. Padgett of Rutherford county.

S. Sgt. Thomas E. Martin, son of Mrs. Lillian B. Martin of 56 Oak street, a prisoner since September, 1944. His mother received notification from the War department and a day later had a letter from his son saying that he was liberated by the Russians, is in France, and hopes to be home soon.

S. Sgt. Louis D. Bounous, son of Jack H. Bounous of Valdese, R.F.D. No. 1, reported in January, 1944, to be a prisoner.

S. Sgt. Lloyd J. Burns, son of Mrs. Lura Burns of Canton, a prisoner since February, 1944.

Appert, a Paris chef, originated canning. His method was to place sealed bottles containing the food in a water bath and then bring it to the boiling point.

Prisoners Of War Liberated



PFC. CARROLL POWELL

Six Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from prisoner of war camps, according to information received here.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Powell, Canton, have received word that Pfc. Carroll Powell, their son who was taken prisoner by the German armies last autumn, has been liberated.

Sgt. Milla S. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Green of Pines Creek, Haywood county, has been liberated from a prisoner of war camp in Germany, according to word received by his parents through the Red Cross. He was reported missing in action in January, 1944, and was later listed as a prisoner.

He entered service in August, 1942, and arrived in England in September, 1943. He was shot in both legs as he bailed out of a plane on a mission over Germany, and spent eight months in a prisoner camp hospital.



S. Sgt. Mark B. Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Phillips of Andrews, has been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp, his parents have been notified through the Red



GREEN

Prisoners Of War Liberated

Ten Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from German prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Sgt. Robert V. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed of Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1. Sgt. Reed was reported missing in action January 20, and was listed a prisoner of the Germans March 28. At the time of his capture he was serving with a medical detachment of the 314th infantry. He holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Pfc. Darwin H. (Shorty) Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker of Grassy Creek, Ashe county, and husband of Mrs. Alta Dickson Walker. Pfc. Walker notified his wife that he has been liberated and hopes to be returned to the States by the end of June. He was reported missing in action February 9, and had not been heard from since that time.

Pvt. Letcher May, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry May of West Jefferson. Recently liberated, he has returned to the States and expects to be home soon. He was reported missing in action in France Sept. 16, 1944, and was listed a prisoner Jan. 13. He had been in service more than two years and overseas 18 months at the time he was reported missing.

Returns To States

Pfc. Wesley W. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goodman of Todd, Ashe county. He was taken prisoner by the Germans Jan. 30. He recently returned to the States. Pfc. Goodman has been in service about 18 months. His wife is the former Miss Frances Eller.

Fred Hardin, son of Mrs. Lou Hardin of West Jefferson. Taken prisoner in Germany in February, he has been liberated and is expected home in the near future.

S. Sgt. Albert Poe, brother of Mrs. Bill Reed of 371 Merrimon avenue. A prisoner of war for more than two years, he has been liberated his sister learned in a letter from the soldier's chaplain. He was reported missing in action in North Africa in February, 1943, and the following May was listed as a prisoner of war.

With Field Artillery

He was serving with a field artillery unit at the time of his capture. He entered service in 1933. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Poe of Warrensville, and a brother of Mrs. Maude Wilson, a former employee of the Citizen Times company, now in Charlotte.

Listed by a War department release received here as having been liberated from German prisoner of war camps are the following:

Pfc. Harley Bentley, husband of Mrs. Harley Bentley of Lenoir, R.F.D. No. 1.

Sgt. Joseph H. Cheek, husband of Mrs. Ellen L. Cheek of Swannanoa. He was reported missing in action in Germany since Dec. 21, and was listed a prisoner of war April 30.

Pvt. Arthur E. Gravely, son of Elizabeth A. Gravely of Brevard, R.F.D. No. 1.

Pvt. Bynum L. Harstin, husband of Mrs. Edith M. Harstin of Rutherford



SGT. EDWARD M. ISBELL
Liberated



CPL. WILLIAM
Liberated

Eight WNC Men Freed From German

Eight Western North Carolina servicemen have been released from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Lt. John M. Webb, husband of Mrs. Ellen Farnum Webb of 339 Charlotte street, Mrs. Webb, who is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Farnum, has received a War department message stating that her husband has been liberated.

Mrs. Webb had heard several times from her husband while he was a prisoner, the last time being April 1 at which time he was in a camp in Northern Germany. He wrote that he had marched 340 miles in snow and cold weather to that location. He had been moved several times while a prisoner and had been in a number of different camps in Germany and Poland. He wrote once from Oflag 64 in Poland.

The Bronze Star medal, awarded her husband for meritorious service in connection with directing artillery fire on enemy positions, was presented Mrs. Webb recently by Maj. Randolph H. Percy of the Army Redistribution station here. A member of a field artillery unit, the decoration was won by Lt. Webb about the time he was captured in the vicinity of Nancy, France, Oct. 20. He was reported a prisoner Dec. 5.

He entered service in 1941, receiving a commission in 1942. He

since he was to Isbell's last mess was received Jan. Pvt. J. C. "Buster" Culbreth husband of Mrs. Irene Lindse Culbreth of Tryon and son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Culbreth of Mill Spring has returned to Tryon after being confined in a German prison camp 21 months. He was liberated April 15 by the American third army.

Pvt. Culbreth, December, 1942, North Africa in July, 1943, he was liberated April 15 by the invasion of Sicily captured on the mans. He was to he was held for being shipped to camp near the worked on a farm and had plenty to lose any weight.

About six weeks, with others, was being of miles westward Russians. When broke through they were marching until the American

Courage and prayer — and prayer alone kept him alive.

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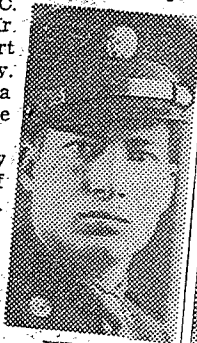
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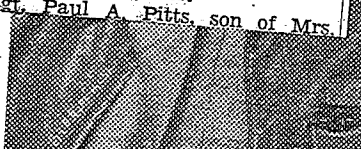
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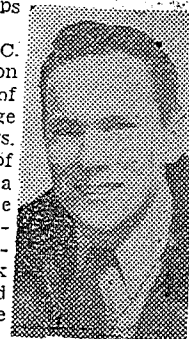
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School meets at 10 a. m. and the Y.P.E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting will be held Wednesday evening. The Rev. Carl O. Graham, pastor, will preach at the 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. services tomorrow. The Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. and the Y.P.E. on Saturday evening. Prayer meeting will be held Thursday evening.

Four More Men From WNC Area Among Liberated

Western North Carolina servicemen reported today to be among those who have been liberated from Nazi prison camps include:

S. Sgt. Louis C. Rouser, Jr., son of L. C. Rouser of 107 Blue Ridge avenue and Mrs. Leo Graham of Weaverville, a prisoner since Feb. 14. He telephoned his mother that he is back in the States and will arrive home in a few days.



ROUSER

Pfc. James E. Aiken, son of Vess Aiken of Cowarts, Jackson county, a prisoner since December.

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Pvt. Arthur E. Gravelly, son of Elizabeth A. Gravelly of Brevard, R.F.D. No. 1.

Pvt. Bynum L. Harstin, husband of Mrs. Edith M. Harstin of Rutherford.



SGT. EDWARD M. ISBELL
Liberated



CPL. WILLIAM D. FISHER
Liberated

Eight WNC Men Freed From German Camps

Eight Western North Carolina servicemen have been released from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Lt. John M. Webb, husband of Mrs. Ellen Farnum Webb of 339 Charlotte street, Mrs. Webb, who is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Farnum, has received a War department message stating that her husband has been liberated.

Mrs. Webb had heard several times from her husband while he was a prisoner, the last time being April 1 at which time he was in a camp in Northern Germany. He wrote that he had marched 340 miles in snow and cold weather to that location. He had been moved several times while a prisoner and had been in a number of different camps in Germany and Poland. He wrote once from Oflag 64 in Poland.

The Bronze Star medal, awarded her husband for meritorious service in connection with directing artillery fire on enemy positions, was presented Mrs. Webb recently by Maj. Randolph H. Percy of the Army Redistribution station here. A member of a field artillery unit, the decoration was won by Lt. Webb about the time he was captured in the vicinity of Nancy, France, Oct. 20. He was reported a prisoner Dec. 5.

He entered service in 1941, receiving a commission in 1942. He went overseas in July, 1944.

Sgt. William Jack Roberson, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Roberson of 679 Merrimon avenue. His parents received a letter from him yesterday saying that he has been liberated and expects to be home in a few weeks. A prisoner since Nov. 13, he entered service in March, 1943. He went overseas last September and was serving in France at the time he was captured.

A former employee of the Bon Marche, he was employed in Roanoke, Va., before entering service. His wife, the former Miss Frankie Gillespie of Asheville, is residing in Detroit.

Sgt. Edward M. Isbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Isbell of 107 Ervin avenue, Lenoir, has been liberated after being held for about 11 months, according to a telegram to his parents from the International Red Cross. According to the message he was freed by allied occupation troops on Sunday, May 13.

Sgt. Isbell, a trooper with the invasion force on D-Day last June, was reported missing June 6. About two months later he was reported a prisoner of the German government.

He attended Lenoir high school where he was a member of the band. As a youth he was a carrier boy for the Lenoir News-Topic and later worked at the Smith Printing company as a printer. He also worked on newspapers in North Wilkesboro and Raleigh as a printer.

Sgt. Isbell joined the army in April, 1942, and went overseas in April, 1944. He was stationed in Northern Ireland and England prior to the invasion.

In his message to his family he said he hadn't heard from them

since he was taken prisoner. Mrs. Isbell's last message from her son was received January 8.

Pvt. J. C. "Buster" Culbreth, husband of Mrs. Irene Lindsey Culbreth of Tryon, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Culbreth of Mill Spring, has returned to Tryon after being confined in a German prison camp 21 months. He was liberated April 15 by the American third army.



CULBRETH

Pvt. Culbreth entered service in December, 1942, and landed in North Africa in the spring of 1943. In July, 1943, he took part in the invasion of Sicily where he was captured on the 26th by the Germans. He was taken to Italy where he was held for a few days before being shipped to a German prison camp near the Polish border. He worked on a farm during this time and had plenty to eat and did not lose any weight.

About six weeks ago Pvt. Culbreth, with other American prisoners, was being marched hundreds of miles westward in front of the Russians. When the Americans broke through the German lines they were marched back eastward until the American third army overtook them April 14 near Hannover, Germany. After a few days he flew by plane to France where to took a boat for America.

He will spend 60 days with his wife and 22 months' old son, Nicky, whom he saw for the first time on Wednesday.

Pvt. Earl Dyson, son of Mrs. George Phillips, and the late Earl Dyson, of Morganton, and husband of Mrs. Irene F. Dyson of Hudson, was liberated from a German prisoner of war camp recently, according to a message received Wednesday by his wife.

Pvt. Dyson, who was reported missing in action December 1, 1944, was later reported a prisoner of the German government since that time.

A native of Morganton, Pvt. Dyson was married to Miss Irene Fox of Hudson. He was an employee of the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing company before he entered service March 21, 1944. He was sent overseas in September, 1944.

Liberated May 1

S. Sgt. Robert E. Morrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Morrell of the Brevard road section, a prisoner of the Germans, was liberated May 1, according to a V-mail letter received by his parents.

Pvt. Robert E. Bush, son of Mr. and Mrs. Belk R. Bush and husband of Mrs. Pauline Bush, all of Lenoir R. F. D. No. 3, has been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp, according to a telegram received from him by his wife Wednesday.

Pvt. Bush had been reported missing in action in Italy October 17, 1944, and was reported a prisoner December 20, 1944.

The soldier was an employee of the Caldwell Cotton mills in Hudson prior to his induction into the army November 15, 1943. He was a radio operator with an armored division in Italy.

Cpl. William D. Fisher, son of Mrs. R. F. Moore of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 3, and husband of Mrs. Emma Lou Fisher of Glenville, Jackson county, has been released from a German prison camp by the British army. He was captured April 28 while serving with the 94th infantry division in Germany.

Seven Men From WNC Are Freed



KNUFF



JOHNSON

The following seven Western North Carolina servicemen were reported yesterday as being among those having been liberated from Nazi prisoner of war camps:

T. Sgt. Oakley A. Anderson, husband of Mrs. Rosa L. Anderson of Asheville, R. F. D. No. 4.

Sgt. William C. Burgin, husband of Mrs. Inez Burgin of Pine street, Biltmore.

Pfc. Paul J. Carroll, son of Mrs. Mollie M. Carroll of Boone, R. F. D. No. 1, reported Sept. 4, 1944, to be missing in action.

S. Sgt. Ernest J. Cutshall, son of Fred Cutshall of Wyatt street, Asheville, R. F. D. No. 2, reported in November 1943, to be missing in action.

Pfc. Doyle W. Jesters, son of Mrs. Minnie E. Jesters of Banner Elk, reported Sept. 17, 1944, to be missing in action.

Pvt. Ervin Johnson, son of Mrs. Julie B. Johnson of Hayesville, R. F. D. No. 4, reported in August, 1943, to be missing in action.

Pfc. Alfred L. Knupp, husband of Mrs. Lucy Martin Knupp of Marion, reported Dec. 22 to be missing in action in Belgium.

Pvt. J. C. Culbreth, Tryon. Pfc. Chester C. Eckenrood, Canton.

Pvt. Baxter F. Fender, Jr., Asheville.

Sgt. John Paul Dillon, 72 Arlington street, Asheville, recently announced as liberated, is now home on furlough.



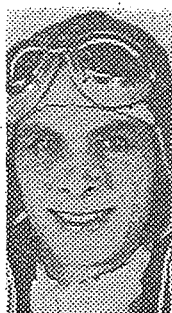
SWAYNGIM



CORBIN



CHILDERS



PEARCE



GOSNELL



DUTTON

WNC SERVICEMEN LIBERATED—Pvt. Mitchel Swayngim, Black Mountain, and S. Sgt. Clarence Albert (Buck) Corbin, 25 Cherry street, Asheville, have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received here earlier this week. The four servicemen in the lower row appear on lists of liberated men made public today.

14 Western North Carolina Men Listed As Liberated

Although three weeks have passed since V-E day, the glad story of liberated American servicemen today remained as new as ever.

The pattern of the story, the phrases of their first free letters often was nearly identical, but for family, friends—even for an entire countryside—the story could not grow old.

Many of those now being liberated wear the Air Medal (often with oak leaf clusters); many more are holders of the Purple Heart.

Fourteen Western North Carolina names appear on today's lists of newly-liberated men:

S. Sgt. Edward G. Pearce, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Pearce, Azalea.

Pfc. Wilmar Lindsey, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Garfield Lindsey, Luck, Madison county.

S. Sgt. Carlos J. McCall, husband of Mrs. Doris Sutton McCall, Brevard, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Clyde S. McCall, Lake Toxaway.

Sgt. Lloyd M. Howell, husband of Mrs. Velma Howell, Black Mountain. R. F. D. No. 1.

Pvt. Candler S. Childers, son of Mrs. Iva A. Childers, Dillsboro.

S. Sgt. Soldier Sanders, husband of Mrs. Catherine Sanders, Smoke-mont.

Lt. Roy G. Dutton, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Dutton, 99 Long-view road, Asheville.

Pfc. Grady Gosnell, son of M. H. Gosnell, Glenville.

Pfc. James R. Franks, brother of D. J. Franks, Glenville.

Pfc. Claud P. Moore, son of Wallace Moore, Glenville.

Listed by the government as liberated and on their way home are Pvt. Homer Shelton, Canton, 5 F. D. No. 1.

Pvt. Clifford Tunmire, Valdese.

Pfc. William Case, Arden, R. 1 D. No. 1.

Pvt. Harold Swafford, Franklin

Five WNC Men Added To Rolls Of Liberated



PFC. JAMES W. MANN

Newly-reported names of liberated Western North Carolina servicemen today included:

Pfc. James W. Mann, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mann, Enka.

S. Sgt. George A. Belleville, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Belleville, 245 River-view drive, West Asheville.

Lt. William G. Jackson, husband of Mrs. W. G. Jackson and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson, East Laport, Jackson county.

Pvt. Ralph O. Worley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Worley, Worley, Madison county.

Pvt. Hoyte Bridges, son of Mrs. Thomas C. Matheny, Rutherfordton, R. F. D. No. 3.

First Lt. John B. Metcalf, son of Grover E. Metcalf of Tryon, reported Oct. 27 to be a prisoner.

Sgt. Joe Moore, Jr., husband of Mrs. Annie Moore of Waynesville.

S. Sgt. Malvern H. Morgan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Morgan and husband of Mrs. Mary G. Morgan, all of Hendersonville, listed as missing in action since Oct. 9, 1943.

Pvt. Donald W. Morris, husband of Mrs. Maysie D. Morris of Fontana Dam.

Pvt. Newton P. Neely, brother of Pauline and Mary Neely of Spindale,



BELLEVILLE

24 More Western North Carolina Men Freed From War Prisons

Two dozen more Western North Carolinians, freed from German war prisons, made up today's list of liberated servicemen.

They include:

S. Sgt. William H. Simpson, husband of Mrs. Mary L. Simpson, Gilkey.

Pfc. John L. Lister, son of Mrs. Bula Cairnes, Horse Shoe.

Pvt. Richard V. Webb, husband of Mrs. Selina M. Webb, Leicester, R. F. D. No. 1.

Pvt. Eddie A. Wilson, husband of Mrs. Claudia M. Wilson, Mars Hill, R. F. D. No. 1.

Lt. Frank H. Shook, son of Mrs. D. P. Shook, Canton.

Pfc. Jack W. McClure, son of Mrs. Raymond McClure, Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1.

Lt. Richard M. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Jones, Vance street, Lenoir.

S. Sgt. Charles E. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Lenoir, R. F. D. No. 6.

Pvt. Jack (Jay) K. Greer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Greer, Banner Elk.

Pfc. David Gibbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gibbs of Eagle's Nest road, Waynesville.

Pfc. Earl Max Owens, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Owens, Robbinsville.

Cpl. Harry Roper, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roper of the Nantahala section of Macon county.

Pvt. Ernest Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Waynesville, R. F. D. No. 1.

S. Sgt. Kenneth Bradford, son of Mrs. Carrie Bradford, Marion.

Pfc. William Gentry, 106 Church street, Murphy.

Pvt. Donald Nelson, Rosman, Transylvania county.

Pfc. Marshall Sutton, Whittier, R. F. D. No. 2.

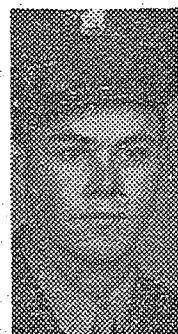
Pfc. Calvin Wilson, Mill Spring, Polk county, R. F. D. No. 2.



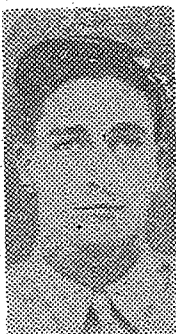
PFC. EARL M. OWENS



LT. FRANK H. SHOOK



GIBBS



ROPER



GREER



WEBB

Liberated From The Prisons Of A Dead Reich

Pvt. John Biddy, 220 Pennsylvania avenue, West Asheville.

Pvt. George Clontz, Marion, R. F. D. No. 1.

Pvt. Columbus Dyson, Morganton, R. F. D. No. 3.

Pvt. Gilbert Edmiston, Sugar Grove, Watauga county.

Pvt. Bynum Harstin, Rutherfordton.

Pvt. Glen Kirby, Hudson, Caldwell county, R. F. D. No. 2.

Lt. Robert Giles of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for 10 months. He was liberated May 1.

Jack Huskey, son of E. W. Huskey of Avondale.

Joe Aldrich, son of Clayton Aldrich of Avondale, a prisoner since Dec. 22.

Pfc. Willie A. Campfield, son of Mrs. I. P. Campfield of Henrietta, Rutherford county.

Pfc. Murett R. Johnson, son of Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for four months. He was liberated April 29 and is now home on furlough.

Cpl. Willis Lee Whiteside, son of Solon Whiteside of near Rutherfordton, a prisoner since Jan. 30, 1944.

S. Sgt. Russell G. Buckner, hus-

band received May 16. The message from Lieutenant Griffin stated that he is safe and well.

T. Sgt. Quentin L. Griffin, veteran of the eighth air force, younger brother of Ralph, arrived home Thursday after a year overseas.

Lt. Griffin, pilot of a B-24 Liberator, enlisted in the air forces January 23, 1942, during his third year at the University of North Carolina. He received a commission as second lieutenant December, 1942. For some time he was on anti-submarine patrol, based in the United States. He went overseas in December, 1943, and was attached to the 15th army air force in Italy.

A veteran combat pilot, he was

Final Rites For J. N. Williamson Set On Saturday

Final services for James N. Williamson, Jr., of Asheville and De Land, Fla., who died suddenly from a heart attack yesterday in an Asheville hospital, will be conducted at Burlington tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Brief rites will be held at the home, 25 Busbee road, Biltmore Forest, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. George Floyd Rogers, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, officiating. Mr. Williams, a retired cotton mill owner of Burlington, was a member of Trinity church.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Mary Saunders Williamson; one daughter, Mrs. Parker Morris of Winston-Salem; two sons, J. Saunders Williamson of Greensboro.

Prisoners Of War Liberated

Seven Western North Carolina men have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received here. They are:

T. Sgt. Rex L. Hayes, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hayes, Alexander, R. F. D. No. 1, holder of the Air Medal with an oak leaf cluster, has been liberated from a Nazi camp, according to a letter received from the engineer and top-turret gunner who has been a prisoner of war since February, 1944.

Sgt. Hayes is believed due shortly to arrive in the United States. He was liberated May 2.

The Air Medal awarded to the sergeant was presented to his mother at the Hayes home in Alexander March 25.

He is a graduate of West Buncombe high school and Mars Hill college. He was employed in a Dixie Home store in Asheville before entering service in 1942. He has been overseas since November, 1943.

S. Sgt. C. V. Grose, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Grose of Spindale. The Groses have received a wire and letter saying that he is well and now in a hospital in England for a check-up. He had been a prisoner of war since Sept. 13, 1944.

He was flown out of Germany and 70 hours after his liberation was given a hot meal in England. He was serving as waist gunner on a B-17 and entered service in March, 1942. He went overseas in March, 1943, and participated in the North African and Italian campaigns and the invasion of France.

Sgt. Edwin T. Stiles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stiles and husband of Mrs. Willia Sanders Stiles, all of Prentiss, Macon county. Mrs. Stiles received a card from her husband stating that he is now in British and American hands and is well and safe again.

Sgt. Stiles was reported by the War department as missing in action in Luxembourg Dec. 22, but he had been a prisoner of the Germans since that date. He entered service Dec. 7, 1942, and went overseas in April, 1944.

Sgt. Drue Reid Hardin, husband of Mrs. Mamie Lee Bland Hardin of Spindale and son of Pink Hardin of Asheville. He was reported missing in Germany February 3. In a letter to his wife he said he had been a prisoner, but is now well and safe and that he hoped to see her soon. This was the first news Mrs. Hardin and received in connection with her husband since he was reported missing.

He entered service in August, 1943, and has been overseas since March, 1944.

Lt. Furman Davis, husband of



LT. FURMAN DAVIS
Liberated

Mrs. Mary Deane Cook Davis of Weaverville and son of Mrs. Stella Davis of 83 Cumberland avenue. His wife received a message from the War department that he has been liberated and has reported to military control. He had been a prisoner of the German government since Aug. 9.

He was serving as navigator on a B-17 based in England and was shot down on his first mission over Germany. While a prisoner he was able to communicate with his family through normal prisoner of war channels. He entered service in August, 1942, and received his com-

mission in July, 1944.

Listed in a War department release as having been liberated from German prisoner of war camps:

Pfc. Burnett L. Brown, son of Mrs. Liza J. Brown of Leicester, R.F.D. No. 2. He was reported missing in Belgium Dec. 18, eight weeks after he had recovered from wounds received in the European area. He was reported a prisoner of war April 19. Prior to entering service he was engaged in farming.

Pvt. Glenn A. Kirby, son of John Kirby of Hudson (Caldwell county), R.F.D. No. 1.



WNC MEN LIBERATED—Pvt. Charles R. Swayngim, left, son of Grover C. Swayngim of Waynesville, R.F.D. No. 2, and Sgt. Julius A. Ensley, right, son of Mrs. Berry Ensley of Sylva, are among those who have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received here yesterday. Pvt. Swayngim was a prisoner since Jan. 3 and Sgt. Ensley was a prisoner since July 4, 1944.

Nine More Servicemen Liberated From

Nine more Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received here yesterday. The men are:

S. Sgt. Grady Searcy, husband of Mrs. Stella Green Searcy of Tryon. A prisoner since March 23, 1944, he was on his ninth bombing mission as tail gunner on a bomber when his plane was shot down. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Govan Searcy of Tryon.



SEARCY

Pvt. Paul Oates, son of Sgt. G. E. Oates, Sr., of Swannanoa. Captured Nov. 27, 1944, he was liberated March 30 and is now at Finney General hospital, Thomasville, Ga.

Pfc. Charles A. Walker, brother of William Pitt Walker of Andrews, captured Sept. 8, 1944, while serving as an aid man in a medical unit of the third army, he was liberated April 30.

Sgt. Lee Ellingburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Ellingburg of Hendersonville, R. F. No. 5. Taken prisoner Dec. 16, he was liberated the British Army April 28.



ELLINGBURG

Sgt. Joe Morris, Jr., husband of

been overseas about 1944 when he was shot down over many.

Lt. James Bridges, brother of Mrs. Hugh Hollifield and Bridges, both of Brevard, since February 24, 1944, was serving as navigator in corps at the time he was a prisoner.

Pfc. Charles Bruce Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Smith, Brevard. He is reported to with his outfit in Germany.

Lt. Robert Giles of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for 10 months. He was liberated May 1.

Jack Huskey, son of E. W. Huskey of Avondale.

Joe Aldrich, son of Clayton Aldrich of Avondale, a prisoner since Dec. 22.

Pfc. Willie A. Campfield, son of I. P. Campfield of Henrietta, Rutherford county.

Laurett R. Johnson, son of



S. SGT. GAI

Mrs. Joe Morris

Sgt. Elmer

of Mrs. J.

Edmonds

Asheville, R.

No. 3, a pris

since April

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West Asheville

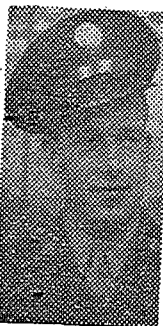
M. Nelms, 207

Asheville.

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ELLINGBURG

Sgt. Joe Morris, Jr., husband of Mrs. Jessie Edmonds of Asheville, R.F.D. No. 3, a prisoner since April 12, 1944. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Edmonds of Candler, R.F.D. No. 2.

Pvt. Mitchell Swayngim, husband of Mrs. Pauline Melton Swayngim, Black Mountain, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swayngim, Church street, Black Mountain; now in a hospital in England.

S. Sgt. Clarence Albert (Buck) Corbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Corbin, 25 Cherry street, Asheville.

S. Sgt. Garland A. Cranston, husband of Mrs. Garland Cranston, West Asheville, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Nelms, 207 Swannanoa avenue, Asheville.

Lt. Robert Giles of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for 10 months. He was liberated May 1.

Jack Huskey, son of E. W. Huskey of Avondale.

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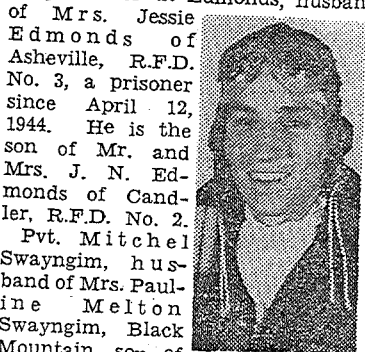
Pfc. Willie A. Campfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Campfield of Henrietta, Rutherford county.

Laurett R. Johnson, son of



S. SGT. GARLAND CRANSTON
Liberated

Mrs. Joe Morris, Jr., Waynesville. Sgt. Elmer T. Edmonds, husband of Mrs. Jessie Edmonds of Asheville, R.F.D. No. 3, a prisoner since April 12, 1944. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Edmonds of Candler, R.F.D. No. 2.



EDMONDS

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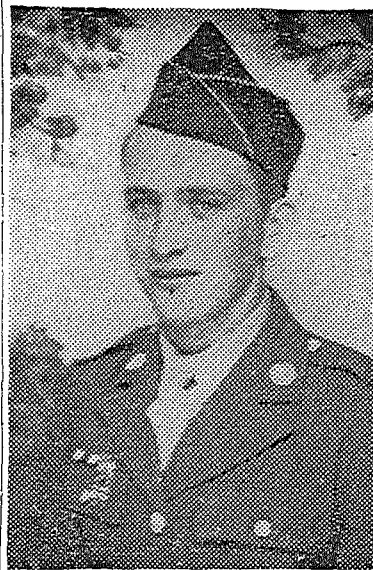
S. Sgt. Clarence Albert (Buck) Corbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Corbin, 25 Cherry street, Asheville.

S. Sgt. Garland A. Cranston, husband of Mrs. Garland Cranston, West Asheville, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Nelms, 207 Swannanoa avenue, Asheville.

stating that their son, Pvt. George Morrison Green, who has been a war prisoner of the German government for 102 days at Stalag 9B, has been liberated.

Mr. and Mrs. Green also have had a letter from their son stating he had been freed. Pvt. Green entered service in September, 1943, and served in the European theater with an infantry unit from October, 1944, until he was taken prisoner in Luxembourg.

Prisoners Of War Released



PFC. PAUL HUGHES

Three Western North Carolina servicemen today were listed among those reported recently released from war prisons in Germany:

S. Sgt. Albert R. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Swannanoa, released April 13 after being held since December 16, 1944.

Pfc. Paul Hughes, son of Mrs. Lockie Hughes, Green Mountain, R. F. D. No. 1, released after being held since November 5, 1944.

Grover J. Effler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason E. Effler, 164 Michigan avenue, West Asheville.



SGT. MARTIN

at Lee Edwards high school and Biltmore college here, was liberated from a German prisoner of war camp on April 13, his father has learned.

A member of the 36th division when captured during fighting at Cassino, Italy, January 23, 1944, he spent most of the time that he was a prisoner in Stalag 2B at Hammerstein, Pomerania. When the Russians overran Pomerania in January, the prisoners were marched across Germany.

Pfc. Hendricks wrote that he is in pretty good shape and hopes to be sent back to the States soon.

AT CAB HEARING

Seeking Southern Routes Linking Carolinas And Canada.

GREENSBORO, June 6—(UP)—Civil Aeronautics board examiners in the Southern States Air Lines set for insurance waiver refunds. er pensions and increases, and \$52 widow's pensions; \$1,967.02 for other amount, \$868 was for Of the amount, \$2,887.02, the report stated. Monetary awards for the district ant state service officer. filed by Richard S. Hume, assistant May, according to a report of Labor Veterans' Service division office here handled 284 cases during



ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES, ASHEVILLE



W.N.C. COUPLE OUT OF JAP PRISON—Pictured here are W. Carr Hooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Hooper of East La Porte, Jackson county, and his wife, who last week ended a journey from Manila in the Philippines where they spent 37 months in the Santa Tomas prison camp. Mr. Hooper went to the Philippines in 1932 and for three years afterward was connected with the bureau of education. Later he accepted a position with the Singer Sewing Machine company in the east and at the time of capture by the Japanese was serving as cashier for the company's central agency in Manila. He is a former principal of the Sylva elementary school. Mrs. Hooper is the former Miss Ruth Williams of Fayetteville, Tenn. The photo was made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hooper of 52 Spears avenue, the former being an uncle of the released prisoner.

Conner Liberated From German Camp

Pvt. Claude W. Conner, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conner of Candler, R. F. D. No. 2, a prisoner of war in Germany, returned to military control April 11, his mother has been notified by the war department.



He was captured December 16 in Germany and had been a prisoner of war since that time. A member of an infantry unit, he entered service early in 1944 and had been overseas about two months at the time of his capture. Prior to entering service he was engaged in farming.

SOLEMN

in connection with other types of pensions, 28 involving G. I. loans. Other cases include: Vocational training, 22; mustering-out pay claims, six; insurance, 28; educational training, 44; and gratuity pay claims and back pay claims, seven.

SENTENCED TO EIGHT MONTHS FOR TRESPASS

Robert Evans, charged with forcible trespass, was sentenced in police court today to eight months in jail, the sentence being suspended and Evans placed on probation.

Roy Morris was sentenced to four months on a larceny charge and D. Miller to 90 days on a lottery charge. The lottery sentence was suspended on payment of a fine of \$250 and court costs.



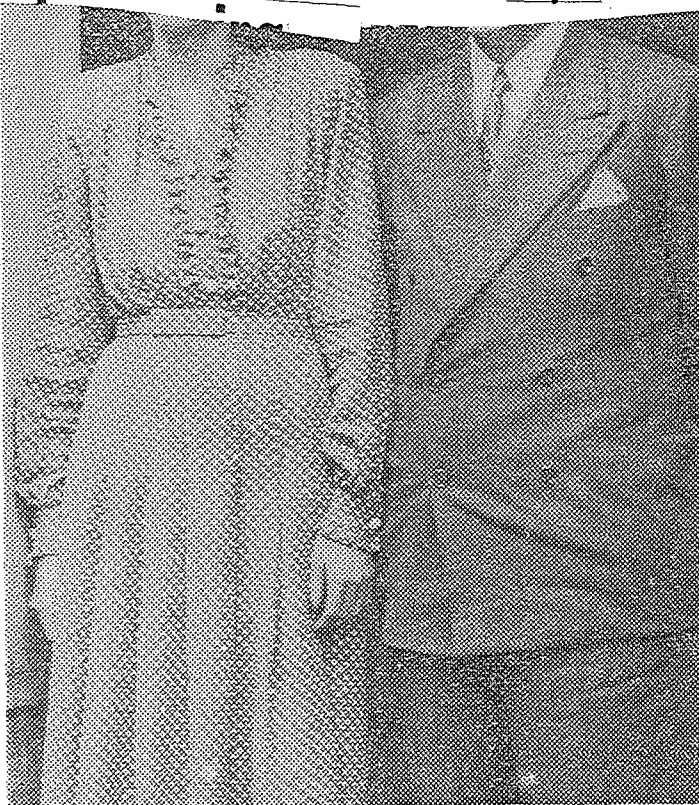
SGT. OLIVER D. SHEETS, JR.
Killed In Action



SGT. WILLIAM B. TURNMIRE
Liberated



CPL. JASPER C.
Liberated



W.N.C. COUPLE OUT OF JAP PRISON—Pictured here are W. Carr Hooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Hooper of East La Porte, Jackson county, and his wife, who last week ended a journey from Manila in the Philippines where they spent 37 months in the Santa Tomas prison camp. Mr. Hooper went to the Philippines in 1932 and for three years afterward was connected with the bureau of education. Later he accepted a position with the Singer Sewing Machine company in the east and at the time of capture by the Japanese was serving as cashier for the company's central agency in Manila. He is a former principal of the Sylva elementary school. Mrs. Hooper is the former Miss Ruth Williams of Fayetteville, Tenn. The photo was made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hooper, of 52 Spears avenue, the former being an uncle of the released prisoner.

14 More WNC Men Liberated

Western North Carolina servicemen today reported as liberated from German prison camps include:

Pfc. Mont B. Allison, son of Mrs. Cora G. Allison, Green's Creek.

S. Sgt. Marshall C. Bowen, son of Mrs. Ada G. Bowen, Stocksville.

Pfc. Jesse H. Burnette, Canton, R. F. D. No. 3.

Pfc. Jim H. Carpenter, son of Schyler M. Carpenter, Pyatte.

Sgt. Roy B. Guice, son of Mrs. Betty L. Guice, Hendersonville.

S. Sgt. Roy M. Jackson, son of Mrs. Nellie Jackson, Canton, R. F. D. No. 1.

Flight Officer Walter L. Livingston, son of W. H. Livingston, Leclair.

T. Sgt. George T. Marich, husband of Mrs. Ruth R. Marich, Villas.

Pfc. Frank J. Whittemore, son of Mrs. Nena Anders, Barnardsville.

Pvt. James C. Parham, son of Mrs. Inez H. Parham, Leicester.

Pfc. Edward J. Roberson, grandson of Thomas Childers, Candler, R. F. D. No. 1.

Sgt. Wilburn B. Turnmire, hus-



BOWEN



WHITTEMORE

LONG IMPRISONED YANKS ARE FREED AT ALTENGRABOW

Madison Soldier Among Those Released Under Flag Of Truce

By KENNETH L. DIXON
ALTENGRABOW PRISON CAMP, Germany, May 3. (AP)—All the major mishaps that American troops have suffered since the war began paraded in retrospect out of this prison camp this afternoon as the 83rd infantry division liberated more than 1,200 long imprisoned Yanks and began freeing more than 19,000 allied war prisoners.

Under flags of truce and by arrangement with a German colonel, commandant of the camp, we traveled 20 miles behind enemy lines with 83rd division trucks, ambulances and jeeps to effect the liberation.

As shouting, cheering Yank prisoners climbed aboard the trucks they were asked where they were captured and their answers told a three-year tale of ill-fated phases of a war which now spells only success for allied and other American armies.

From Old Battles

"Kasserine Pass!" shouted scores. Others told of other places in Tunisia—Side Bou Sid and Faid Pass and Hill 609.

There were boys from Bizerte and soldiers from Salerno. Cassino's grim crop was represented and several rangers reported on that fatal night of June 30, 1944, when they struck at Cisterna from the outer rim of the Anzio beachhead and lost two battalions of the nation's crack troops.

Not all were from such long gone battles. Hundreds of happy dough-ate K rations for the first time in their army lives—were victims of

the Ardennes breakthrough last December and January. Hundreds more had spent only a couple of weeks or so as enemy prisoners. They were second armored division boys who forced the first bridgehead across the Elbe river in mid-April and then were captured when the bridgehead was lost.

But nobody was thinking of those times this afternoon. While Russian, American and German artillery fire echoed faintly in the distance, and an occasional splatter of small arms sounded nearby, doughboys rushed out of the crowded, louse-ridden prison barracks and listened to the liberation announcement while lined up to climb into trucks.

Truce Not Marred

Through 20 miles of enemy-held territory they leaned over the sides of trucks and alternately laughed and swore at staring German soldiers and civilians, most of whom obviously didn't know what to make of this strange American cavalcade in their midst. However there was no "incident" of any sort to mar the truce, which was set up by Lt. Col. Tim O'Cook, of Snyder, Tex., acting regimental commander of the infantry outfit which handled the evacuation.

Lt. Col. Granville A. Sharpe of Davidson and Burlington, N. C., went with the "reconnaissance" group which made the initial foray into enemy territory under white flags early this morning to see if the Germans really meant to keep their bargain. They did, and huge convoys of trucks, ambulances and jeeps set out for the camp shortly afterward.

Many Nationalities

In addition to the Yanks the camp also held British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Polish, Russian, Italian, Serbian and Slovakian prisoners. Although it was impossible to remove them all today the truce is continuing through tomorrow and those still in the camp tonight were fed American food which the 83rd's trucks hauled in this afternoon.

However, all the Americans and British and several score others were among those evacuated today—as well as all seriously wounded.

For the most part the prisoners said they had been treated "fairly decently" and especially well during recent weeks. The nearer the Americans and Russians came to the camp, the more the treatment improved.

Pfc. Thomas C. Rice of Mars Hill, N. C., is one of the prisoners listed as having been freed.

Three More WNC Men Liberated



PFC. RAYMOND H. DAVIS

Newly-announced lists of liberated Americans who have been prisoners of war in Nazi-held Europe today included:

Pfc. Raymond H. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Davis, 418 Hendersonville road, Asheville.

Pvt. Mack Harris, son of Mrs. E. P. Harris, 115 Linville street, Morganton.

Pvt. Paul R. Kiser, son of Asbury B. Kiser, Forest City, R. F. D. No. 1.

Young, Liberated, Is On Furlough At Home

Pfc. Grice L. Young has been liberated from a German prison camp and is spending a 60-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry W. Young, at their home in Candler.

Pfc. Young entered service July 18, 1941 and went overseas in 1942. He served with the infantry.

He has three brothers in service: Harry, Morris, and Don Young.



YOUNG

Cantrell, Liberated, Is Home On Furlough

Pvt. Clyde Cantrell, recently liberated from a Nazi prison camp, is spending a furlough with his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Cantrell, at her home in Walnut. Pvt. Cantrell was taken prisoner Dec. 15.

Sgt. Hal West Is Liberated From Prison

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, May 4. (UP)—The distant rumble of onrushing American tanks forced German guards to abandon 21,000 allied prisoners of war, including 4,100 Americans, eight miles south of Braunau.

The German guards fled in panic, leaving them in an unsheltered wooded area, whipped by a bitter wind and a biting rain.

The liberated men included S.

Sgt. T. G. Wesson, SGT. WEST Florence, Ala.; S. Sgt. T. S. J. Landry, New Orleans; T. Sgt. Hal West, Marshall, N. C.; Sgt. Donald L. Wilson, Pascagoula, Miss.; S. Sgt. Gerald Norman, Hile, La.; S. Sgt. James R. Forbes, Roanoke, Va.; Pvt. Gordon T. Gentry, Scottsville, Va., and S. Sgt. Walter F. Sewell, Abbeville, Ala.



Sgt. West Had Been Prisoner Over Year

Sgt. West was an engineer on a Liberator bomber and first was reported to be missing in action in January of 1944. Later he was reported to have been taken prisoner by the Germans.

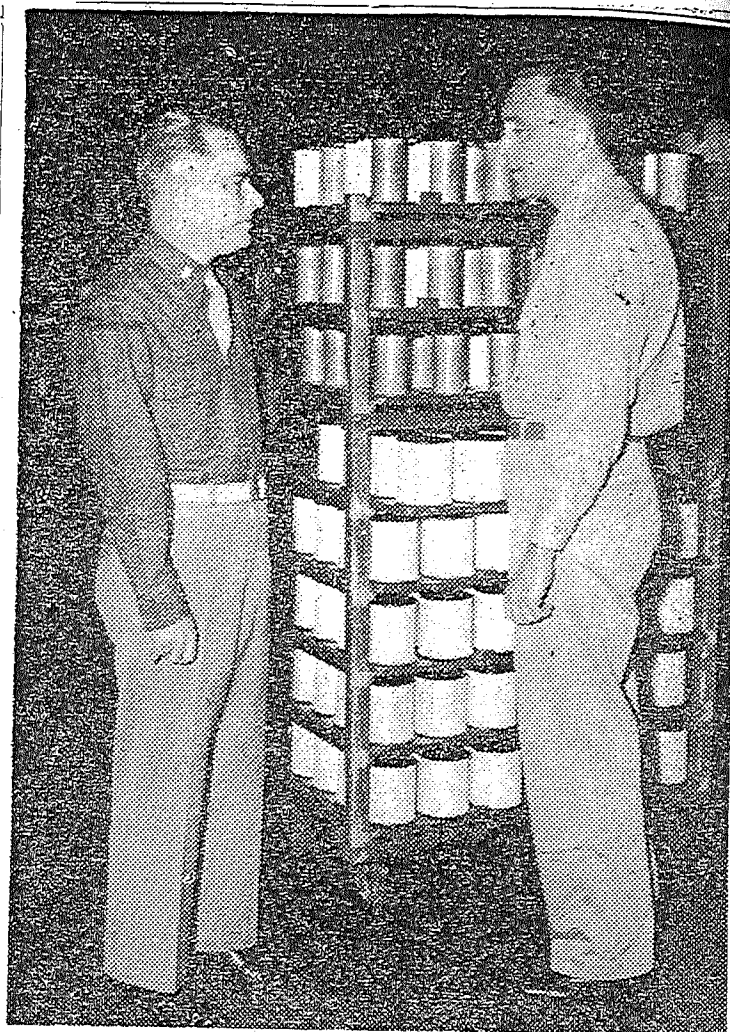
He was educated in Marshall and Asheville and attended Mars Hill college before entering the service. He resided in Asheville before moving to Marshall with his parents.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. West of Marshall, and had been in the service about two years at the time he was taken prisoner.

CPL. WOODY TO SPEAK TO NEXT OF KIN CLUB

Cpl. James W. Woody, nephew of Mrs. Ellis Jones of Asheville, recently released from a prison of war, will speak to members of the Next of Kin club Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Governor Vance room of Langren hotel.

Letters will be read from boys liberated from such prisons, and there will be a full explanation of what happens to a boy from the time he is released until he gets home. Mrs. Clyde Bradley, president, will preside.



SOLDIER'S HOLIDAY — Cpl. J. W. Woody, right, Asheville soldier of the 30th Division, is serving his country at war work during his home furlough. He is working at the American Enka corporation plant and is shown with Lt. Col. F. H. Besselieu, deputy war department representative operating the plant. Cpl. Woody worked at Enka from 1936 until he entered the army in 1941. He was taken prisoner near Mortain, France, in July, 1944. He spent six months as a prisoner of war at Kuestrin, Germany, being liberated by the Russians January 31, 1945. Cpl. Woody lost a brother in the war. Knowing the importance of war supplies such as rayon, Cpl. Woody said he is glad to work at the plant during his leave.

pied territory. He was at Stalag Luft 3, Germany, until the camp was threatened by the Russians in January, and he was moved to Stalag 7A. He holds the air medal, and has been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross and promotion to captain. Sgt. Griffin, a veteran of the eighth air force, entered service in March, 1943. He went overseas in August, 1944, as a radio operator and gunner on a B-24 Liberator. Having completed 35 combat missions, he has returned to the States for re-assignment. He is the holder of the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf clusters, and the European theater ribbon with two campaign stars.



LT. GROVER L. LESLIE



LT. JOE C. DAVIS

Prisoners Of War Released

Newly-liberated prisoners of war from the Western North Carolina area today included:

Lt. Grover L. Leslie, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Leslie, Arden.

Lt. Joe C. Davis, son of Mrs. F. A. Turner, 200 Rankin avenue, Asheville.

Pfc. Wates Ed Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wates Cole, Weaverville.

Pvt. Elmer M. Dodson, nephew of Mrs. Mary Howell, Cove Creek, Haywood county.

T4 Lester S. Helms, husband of Mrs. Edith C. Helms, Forest City, R. F. D. No. 11.

Pfc. Gordon D. Troutman, husband of Mrs. Agnes Troutman, 141 State street, West Asheville.



PFC. COLE

Hall, Liberated, To Be Returned To U. S.

Pfc. Henry Garrison Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall of 66 Mildred avenue, a prisoner of war of the German government, has been liberated and expects to be on his way home soon, he has written his parents.

His parents were notified by the war department in April, 1943, that he was missing in the North African area, and later the family received word that he was a prisoner of war in a transient camp in Italy.

He entered service in June, 1942, after graduating from high school. In his letter he reported that he had been a prisoner two years and 15 days and was liberated April 13. He said he had arrived the day before in France from Germany and that he expected to be returned here.

Lt. Col. Morgan

Prisoner Of War Released



LT. CLYDE W. BRADLEY, JR.

Lt. Clyde W. Bradley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, 28 Chatham road, has been liberated from a Nazi prison camp, his parents learned today through a V-mail letter from the officer.

Lt. Bradley had been a prisoner of war since April 18, 1944, when his plane was disabled while on a bombing mission over Europe. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two Oak-leaf clusters. These were received by the mother of the B-17 pilot in a ceremony held in Asheville last month. Mrs. Bradley is president of the Next-of-Kin club, composed of relatives of prisoners of war.

The letter received by Lt. Bradley's parents here this morning said in part:

Dear Mom and Dad:

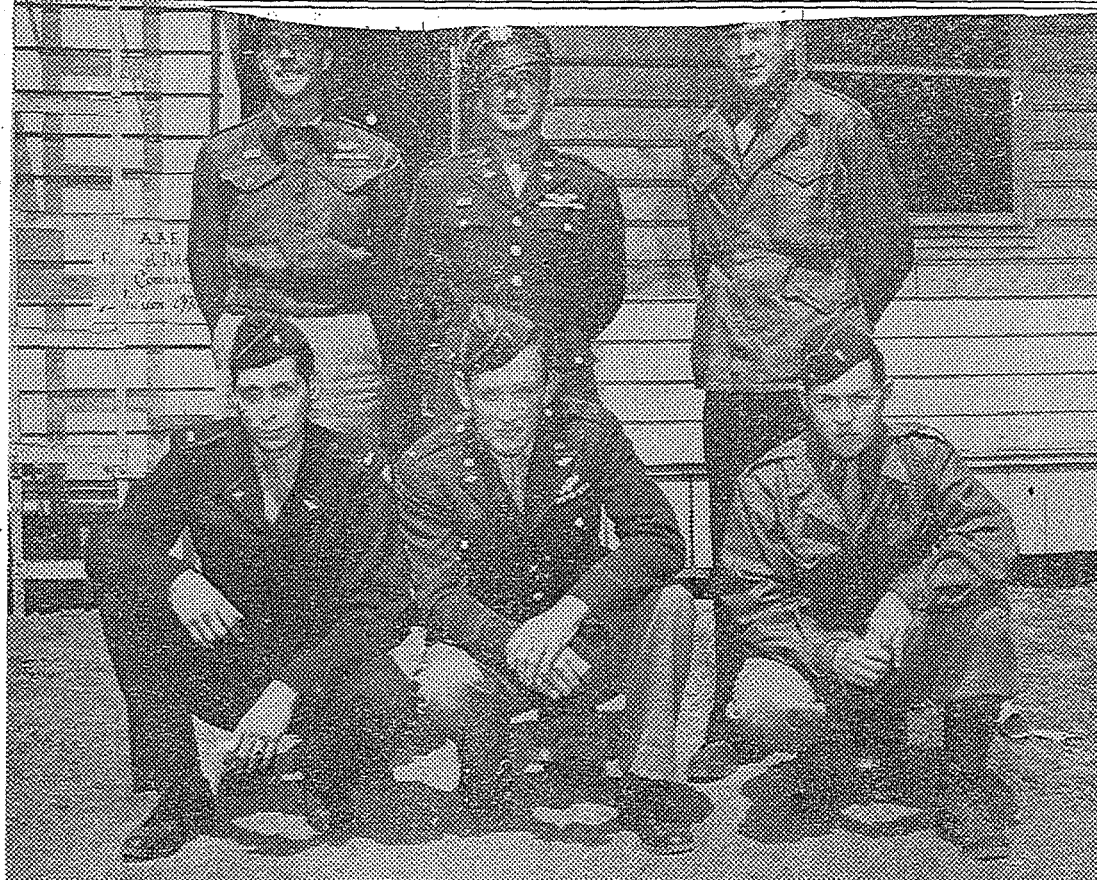
Just a line to say I am free and happy. . . . Hope to see you very soon. . . . Loads of love to all of you. . . . Get things ready.

Your happy son,

BILL.



THREE AIRMEN LIBERATED—Lt. Clyde Bradley, Jr., left, Lt. Grover L. Leslie, center, and Lt. Joe C. Davis, right, who have been prisoners of war in Germany for approximately a year, have been released and are presumed to be on their way home, according to word received here yesterday. Lt. Bradley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley of 28 Chatham road. Lt. Leslie is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Leslie of Arden. Lt. Davis is the son of Mrs. F. A. Turner of 200 Rankin avenue. Lt. Bradley was reported missing April 18, 1944, Lt. Leslie April 1, 1944, and Lt. Davis May 12, 1944. Oddly enough they were placed in the same camp shortly after their capture, later were removed to another camp, have been together since their capture, and were liberated together.



BACK IN CAROLINA—Six AAF North Carolinians—three of them from Asheville—are pictured here at Fort Bragg on their way to their home after liberation from German prisoner-of-war camps. All were shot down in operations over Germany. They are left to right, front row: Lt. Joe C. Davis, Lt. G. L. Leslie, both of Asheville, and Lt. Claudius Armstrong, Davidson. Back row: Lt. William A. Murphy, Jr., Winston-Salem, Lt. Clyde W. Bradley, Jr., Asheville, and Lt. A. A. Perryman, Jr., Winston-Salem. — (Official AAF Photo)

13 More WNC Men Liberated

Thirteen Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received today. They are:

S. Sgt. Roscoe James Alderman, husband of Mrs. Mabel McNeely Alderman of Lake Toxaway, a prisoner since August, 1943. He had been overseas about six months when he was shot down over Germany.

Lt. James Bridges, brother of Mrs. Hugh Hollifield and Frank Bridges, both of Brevard, a prisoner since February 24, 1944. He was serving as navigator in the air corps at the time he was reported a prisoner.

Pfc. Charles Bruce Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Smith of Brevard. He is reported to be back with his outfit in Germany.

Lt. Robert Giles of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for 10 months. He was liberated May 1.

Jack Huskey, son of E. W. Huskey of Avondale.

Joe Aldrich, son of Clayton Aldrich of Avondale, a prisoner since Dec. 22.

Pfc. Willie A. Campfield, son of Mrs. I. P. Campfield of Henrietta, Rutherford county.

Pfc. Murett R. Johnson, son of Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for four months. He was liberated April 29 and is now home on furlough.

Cpl. Willis Lee Whiteside, son of Solon Whiteside of near Rutherfordton, a prisoner since Jan. 30, 1944.

S. Sgt. Russell G. Buckner, hus-

band of Pfc. Willa B. Buckner of 17 WAC hospital company, Swananoa.

Pfc. Alard Hyder, husband of Mrs. Alvenia L. Hyder of Flat Rock, R. F. D. No. 1, a prisoner since Sept. 6.

Pfc. Everette L. Morris, husband of Mrs. Airliesia R. Morris of Hendersonville, a prisoner since Dec. 20.

Pvt. Roy West, son of Mr. and Mrs. John West, Arden, R. F. D. No. 1; a prisoner since his capture in Luxembourg December 19.

Griffin Liberated, Brother On Furlough

First Lt. Ralph O. Griffin, son of Mrs. Lewis Griffin of Spindale, has been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp, according to a cable received by his mother on May 16. The message from Lieutenant Griffin stated that he is safe and well.

T. Sgt. Quentin L. Griffin, veteran of the eighth air force, younger brother of Ralph, arrived home Thursday after a year overseas.

Lt. Griffin, pilot of a B-24 Liberator, enlisted in the air forces January 23, 1942, during his third year at the University of North Carolina. He received a commission as second lieutenant December, 1942. For some time he was on anti-submarine patrol, based in the United States. He went overseas in December, 1943, and was attached to the 15th army air force in Italy.

A veteran combat pilot, he was

BY FREDERICK C. OTHMAN
WASHINGTON, May 25.—(UP)—
Notice to house hunters: Stay
away from 1439 Massachusetts ave-
ue.
It's a brick shack of 103 rooms,
but I don't think it's a good buy.
It hasn't enough baths, smells bad
and features a gosh-awful oil paint-
ing in the main dining room.
Not Nice Place
This shows a homely gent in a
postage stamp mustache and a sky-
scape with a leer on his

Talked With Berlin
On the top floor was the radio
room, where the Nazis here kept in
touch with the boys back home.
The equipment was complicated and
de luxe. I noticed a pile of ticker
tape which indicated there used to
be two-way talk between Washing-

Some of the rooms had no win-
dows; one of em held Hitler's uni-
forms, with brass buttons. The il-
lustrated the 1939 year book
of the department of agriculture in
the middle of a row of volumes in
German. There was a filing cabinet
full of old shoes and another
crammed with war bond stickers.

OPINIONS

Soldier Gets Wife's Daily Letters

he 15. (UP)—
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satin ribbon—she knew that some day Tony would read them.

Yesterday, at Fort McPherson, Ga., Tony stepped off a bus with a bunch of GI's and shouted "Babe." Tony had come home.

Tony is a paratrooper. Months ago he dropped into Holland and was captured by the Germans. For a long time the war department didn't know where Tony was, and Sue received the telegram:

"The war department regrets . . . missing in action . . ."

But Sue knew that her husband would come back to her. Each day—as she had done every day he was away—she wrote a letter telling Tony what she was doing.

"They didn't have anything important in them," she said. "Just

—Turn To Page Two

—Continued From Page One

'Missing'

full of gossip about my new dress . . . the show I went to, my work . . ."

"I never let on that I knew he was missing in action.

"At first I sent them to the prisoner of war bureau, but they came back, so I just put them in a neat pile until the day when Tony could sit down to read them all."

Tony started a 60-day furlough tonight and he will read his letters one by one.

Sue wouldn't let a person touch them today. "They're Tony's," she said, "and nobody sees them but him."

There were about 200 letters, none opened. Thirty-six came back at once when he was "missing in action."

Sue knew Tony would come home because she prayed. "It's the only reason he's here with me now," she said. "Tony prayed, too, he told me he knew all the time I was praying for him . . . that's why we're together again."

They haven't made any future plans as yet. Tony has 96 points and wants a discharge, Sue said. "He'll need a discharge to have enough time to read all these letters," she laughed.

"People say I'm lucky to get my husband back," she said, "but I know it wasn't luck, it was faith in God and Tony."



GIVEN UP FOR DEAD, HE MAY PULL THROUGH

Cpl. James E. Newman, expected to die from hardships of a Jap prison camp in the Philippines, holds the hand of his mother, Mrs. O. F. Newman, in their home at Fort Worth, Tex., after he was brought home from a hospital in response to the family's request. Army doctors didn't want to release him from the hospital but finally sent him home in a Red Cross ambulance plane. Now, Cpl. Newman is confident he will pull through. (AP Wirephoto.)

Jim, Who Came Home To Die, Now Is Given Some Chance To Live

By WILLARD HAZELBUSH

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 5.—(UP)—Cpl. Jim Newman, the Bataan hero whom medical opinion has doomed to death, today was given a slim fighting chance to survive Japanese brutality.

Dr. Jack Daley, inspired by his ever-cheerful patient's indomitable courage, said the 25-year-old living skeleton—he weighs only 92 pounds—had one chance in a thousand to live.

Corporal Jim's dauntless spirit and avowed certainty that he would cheat death, Dr. Daley said, might pull him through—despite his starved condition and the illnesses that struck him during three horrible years in a Japanese prison camp.

Courage and prayer—Jim said prayer alone kept him alive on Luzon—might save the Fort Worth soldier if he lives a few

more days, his physician explained.

But Dr. Daley agreed with army doctors that medical science and food were of little avail now.

Military authorities had fought since his liberation last February to save the once-brawny six-footer from effects of malnutrition, tuberculosis, beri-beri and laryngitis. Then they sent Jim home Monday so he might die in his own bed.

That's the way Jim's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Newman, wanted it.

Of course, Jim wanted to be home, too. But he said right away he wasn't going to die.

"I'm going to get well," Jim repeated, adding that his odds on that are much better than given by Dr. Daley. "Mom's biscuits and my own prayers will pull me through."

Corporal Jim has been luxuriating in his mother's home-cooking ever since the army flew him home from Bruns General hospital, Santa Fe, N. M. Army doctors figured he might as well eat and all he wanted, so they lifted his rigid diet.

Yesterday Jim took his medicine quietly and joined his parents in eating Texas watermelon—just to prove that "all I need is good food and plenty of rest."

From all parts of the nation, meantime, gifts and messages of cheer poured into the Newmans' white cottage here. There were air-conditioning units to protect Jim from the Texas heat, masses of flowers, canned foods and even offers of "all the meat you can eat."

"It's wonderful," the corporal's mother said. "Everyone wants to help Jim get well."

Cpl. Newman Loses Battle With Death

By FRANK LACOCKE

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 4.—(UP)—The Japanese had succeeded today after more than three years in killing Cpl. Jim Newman.

Cpl. Jim, emaciated survivor of the Bataan death march and three years in the fifth-riden Japanese prison camps, died last night in the little white cottage of his parents.

He died in his sleep. His father stood near him. His "mom" was resting in another room when death came to her courageous son.

He died a month and a day after he was taken home from an army hospital after physicians had given up hope for his life.

"Sheer exhaustion caused his death," his physician said.

But everyone knew that the Japanese started killing Cpl. Jim—James E. Newman—on the infamous march of death and made sure of their victim with three years of imprisonment in their disease-filled prison camps.

Asthma was the latest complication to strike his wracked body sufferings from tuberculosis of the lungs, throat and stomach, and beri-beri.

His death came as a shock to his family. His daily, brave grin had encouraged them to hope that the 26-year-old hero might recover.

"God wanted him and took him," Marie, a sister said.

"It's hard to believe that he's gone. We all tried and prayed so hard to keep him alive and get him well."

The memory of Cpl. Jim will remain alive, however, with thousands of American fighting men and civilians. Thousands of letters of encouragement poured into his parents' home during his fight to live.

Funeral services will be held (Continued On Page Three)

(Continued From Page One)

Monday at 4 p. m. EWT at the Riverside Assembly of God church and a military burial was arranged for the Garden of Memories Memorial park.

At times Cpl. Jim seemed on the road to licking the disease.

"It's Mom's good cooking," he would say. "That's what will pull me through."

But after each sprightly day there would be painful nights when morphine had to be used to ease the torture.

"The Lord is still with us," his brown-eyed, bustling mother would say, "the Lord will see him through the rest of the way."

Mrs. Newman's prayers were joined by countless thousands. They all cheered his gallant fight against overwhelming odds.

Cpl. Jim was a husky 6-foot-two, 170-pound athlete when he joined the army in 1938.

He was a skeleton of 92 pounds when they flew him home from Bruns General hospital at Santa Fe, N. M. The army doctors had tried for five months to cure him. They said it just couldn't be done. Jim had only a few days to live, they said.

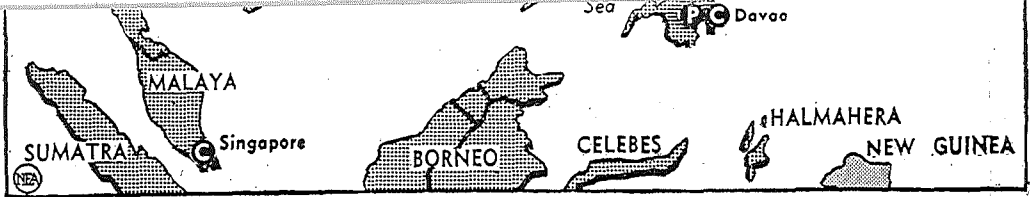
The "few days" stretched into weeks and then the Newman family was given renewed hope when Dr. F. E. Harrison began treatment with gulamercol, a new drug. Harrison said two more weeks would tell the tale—whether Cpl. Jim would have something more than just will power on his side.

That last goal was too much.

When Newman was rescued from his Philippine prison by American Rangers, they thought he would never live to return home.

But he came back, and when they carried him into his parents' house on a stretcher last month, Cpl. Jim forced himself up on one elbow and smiled at the crowd gathered to welcome him.

He had a battered civilian hat set jauntily on his head. His smile was a little tight, but it was there. That's when "Mom" said she was sure that she and her husband, with "the help of God," would bring Jim back to health.



KNOWN JAP PRISON and internment camps are shown on this map. Tokyo refuses to reveal all locations of camps where Americans are held.

By **PETER EDSON**
(NEA Washington Correspondent)

The story of the 20,000 American soldiers and civilians held captive by the Japanese makes one of the blackest chapters in the history of the war.

There are still some 2,000 to 3,000 missing from the Bataan group. No Filipinos have ever been reported to this country, the Japs claiming that is none of our business. Since last March, the Japs have reported the names of only 62 captured Americans, but there have been propaganda broadcasts of messages to next of kin from 1,000 American soldiers, sailors and marines not yet reported as captured. Deaths have been reported two years after they occurred.

From most of the Japanese prison camps, the Americans may send home only one post card or one letter a year. From a few of the show camps the number may be three or four messages a year, but that is a maximum. Some of these messages have been two or three years on the way. The last batch of mail was received in August. It had been started on its way in February, coming overland across Siberia, Russia, Iran, Egypt and thence across the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In the whole three years of the war, there have been only three large prisoner mails from Japan.

Japs Stall Relief

Still worse than the mail situation, however, is inability to get adequate medicines, clothing and food supplies to the inmates of the Jap camps. For two years the U. S. department of state, the Red Cross and the Swiss government acting as the neutral protecting power in rep-

resenting American interests, have tried to find some formula for shipping in relief supplies acceptable to the Japanese. But every proposal meets with the diplomatic stall and run-around.

The way matters stand now, 2,000 tons of relief supplies have been shipped overland across Siberia to Vladivostok. The Russians have agreed to transfer the supplies to a port south of Vladivostok, where the Japs tentatively have agreed to pick them up. But—they haven't done it yet! These negotiations have been going on since March, 1943. To proposals that medicines be sent in by air, the Japs made no answer whatever.

In the summer of 1942 the United States chartered a neutral vessel to carry in supplies for prisoner of war relief, but the Japs refused to give it safe conduct to move in Japanese waters and furthermore indicated they would not send one of their own ships to a neutral port. The Japs will permit the International Red Cross to administer relief only in Hong Kong and parts of Jap-occupied China, but not in Japan, the Philippines, Malaya or the Dutch East Indies.

In the face of this stalemate the only relief supplies which have been forced through Japanese red tape were shipments sent on the two voyages of the Gripsholm in 1942 and 1943 for the exchange of some 2,500 civilian nationals. Assurances have been given that these supplies were distributed by the Japs to their prisoners, but all efforts to arrange for further exchanges of personnel have met with Japanese refusals to even discuss the subject.

Japan's diplomatic out for all this bad behavior is that her government did not ratify the Geneva

convention of 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. At the outbreak of the war, however, the U. S. government obtained assurances from the Japanese that they would apply the principles set forth in the convention to the treatment of its American captives and to American civilian internees. How well the Japs have lived up to these assurances are best shown by the record.

Spread Far And Wide

Representatives of the Swiss government and the International Red Cross have been permitted to visit only a few of the camps at which Americans are held prisoner. Location of some eight or ten of the camps is not even known. The best reports on conditions in the camps have come from first hand accounts related by the repatriated civilians brought back on the two voyages of the Gripsholm.

Prison camps that have been located are a camp for officers of the rank of colonel or over at Shanghai, a camp on Formosa where General Wainwright was last reported, a big camp for 1,500 prisoners near Mukden, Manchuria, and five active camps on the Japanese islands proper. There is one camp for Americans near Mindanao in the Philippines, another on Borneo, three or more on Java, one on Sumatra, one in Burma, one in Thailand and several in French Indo-China.

For the Filipinos, there are thought to be camps One and Three near Manila, on a coffee plantation, Number Two 25 miles up river from Davao, and Numbers Four and Eleven also thought to be near Manila, though these last two are mere guesses. Camp Three is a prison hospital and Four may be.

Mrs. Hall Gets Two Letters From Son In Nazi War Camp

What does a 20-year-old American youth, interned for two years in a German prisoner-of-war camp, dream about?

That's easy. He dreams of America and of home and of his mother. He dreams of his pet crow.

So at least does Cpl. Henry Garrison Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall, 66 Mildred avenue, West Asheville.

Young Hall enlisted in the army in June, 1942, immediately after finishing his studies at Lee H. Edwards high school.

Not since that morning he left for army induction have his parents seen him, for three months later he was overseas.

After five months of fighting—he was in the first group of American troops to land in North Africa—he was captured by the Nazis.

Cpl. Hall is interned in the Reich prison camp, Stalag II-B, located on the Polish border.

The Halls have hopes that an early thrust from the east by the Soviet armies soon may free Garrison and his fellow captives.

The first two letters to be received by the family in months reached the Hall residence Monday. Though both letters were designated for air-mail transmittal, they were dated September 24 and November 1.

They follow in full:

September 24, 1944

My Dearest Mother:

Well, Mother, it's just your son, thinking, hoping and wishing I was with you. Nothing of interest here. Still working on the farm. Everyone here still thinks the war will end this year.

Here of late I dream of home every night. I still have my fingers crossed—maybe it will end some day.

I really can think of nothing else to write, so, Mother, I remain, as ever, your American soldier son.

With all my love,

GARRISON.

P. S.: Tell everyone hello; keep my crow fed good; and keep writing.

November 1, 1944

My Dearest Mother:

Just your son again, Mother. I

hope everything is as usual at home.

Once again I am going through another depression—Red Cross boxes have stopped again! For how long, I don't know, but I hope they come in soon.

I would wish you a merry Christmas, but I am still sweating out this year for the war to end.

You seem to want to know what my work on the farm is. Right now I am driving oxen, four of them—plowing.

Keep writing mother. Your letters are about the only things that take my mind off this mess.

Oh, yes! In your next parcel send plenty of socks; I can use them.

I remain, as ever loving and praying that some day in the near future I may see my mother.

Your son,

GARRISON.



Bradley, Jr., left, Lt. Grover L. Leslie, prisoners of war in Germany for approximately to be on their way home, according to the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley and Mrs. G. L. Leslie of Arden. Lt. Davis avenue. Lt. Bradley was reported missing Lt. Davis May 12, 1944. Oddly enough their capture, later were removed to an- ure, and were liberated together.



olinians—three of them from Asheville their home after liberation from German rations over Germany. They are left to both of Asheville, and Lt. Claudius Arm- phy, Jr., Winston-Salem, Lt. Clyde W. Jr., Winston-Salem. — (Official AAF

WNC Men Are Liberated

eleven Western North Carolina incemen have been liberated from German prisoner of war camps, according to information received here yesterday. They are: Sgt. Robert V. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed of Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1. Sgt. Reed was reported missing in action January 20, and was listed a prisoner of the Germans March 28. At the time of his capture he was serving with a medical detachment of the 314th infantry. He holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Pfc. Darwin H. (Shorty) Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker of Grassy Creek, Ashe county, and husband of Mrs. Alta Dickson Walker. Pfc. Walker notified his wife that he has been liberated and hopes to be returned to the States by the end of June. He was reported missing in action February 9, and had not been heard from since that time.

Pvt. Letcher May, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry May of West Jefferson. Recently liberated, he has returned to the States and expects to be home soon. He was reported missing in action in France Sept. 16, 1944, and was listed a prisoner Jan. 13. He had been in service more than two years and overseas 18 months at the time he was reported missing.

Returns To States
Pfc. Wesley W. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goodman of Todd, Ashe county. He was taken prisoner by the Germans Jan. 30. He recently returned to the States. Pfc. Goodman has been in service about 18 months. His wife is the former Miss Frances Eller.

Fred Hardin, son of Mrs. Lou Hardin of West Jefferson. Taken prisoner in Germany in February, he has been liberated and is expected home in the near future.

T. Sgt. Rex L. Hayes, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hayes of Alexander, R. F. D. No. 1. A prisoner of war since February, 1944, he has written his parents that he was liberated May 2, and that he expects to return to the States soon. Holder of the Air Medal and Oak Leaf cluster, he was serving as engineer and top-turret gunner on a bomber at the time of his capture.

The Air Medal awarded to the sergeant was presented to his mother at the Hayes home in Alexander March 25.

He is a graduate of West Buncombe high school and Mars Hill college. He was employed in a Dixie Home store in Asheville before entering service in 1942. He has been overseas since November, 1943.

S. Sgt. Albert Poe, brother of Mrs. Bill Reed of 371 Merrimon avenue. A prisoner of war for more than two years, he has been liberated his sister learned in a letter from the soldier's chaplain. He was reported missing in action in North Africa in February, 1943, and the following May was listed as a prisoner of war.

With Field Artillery
He was serving with a field artillery unit at the time of his capture. He entered service in 1933. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Poe of Warrensville, and a brother of Mrs. Maude Wilson, a former employe of the Citizen-Times company, now in Charlotte. Listed by a War department release received here as having been liberated from German prisoner of war camps are the following:

Pfc. Harley Bentley, husband of Mrs. Harley Bentley of Lenoir, R.F.D. No. 1.

Sgt. Joseph H. Cheek, husband of Mrs. Ellen L. Cheek of Swannanoa. He was reported missing in action in Germany since Dec. 21, and was listed a prisoner of war April 30.

Pvt. Arthur E. Gravley, son of



T. SGT. REX L. HAYES
Liberated



SGT. ROBERT V. REED
Liberated



REED FROM NAZI CAMPS ARRIVE IN U. S. — Here are some of 1,300 rs. recently liberated from German prison camps, who arrived in one ship at Y. They are shown listening to some familiar tunes played on a guitar by Iscioli of Garfield, N. J. Uppermost in the minds of nearly all was, prob- point system for discharge. Conversation seemed to center on "How many have?"

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r. Mrs. Winal
Busbee.

ing the final technical problems was
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Maj.
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Q. Why is discovery of the means
of utilizing atomic energy being
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greatest event in human history
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which heat results when molecules
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its greater heat and force from the
separation of atoms which make up
the molecules, and from the break-
up of atoms themselves.

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that led to construction of the
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activating apparatus of the labora-
tories must be concentrated in im-
measurably smaller space, and the
explosive substance stabilized until
the moment of detonation.

Q. What has heavy water to do
with it?

A. Heavy water furnishes the
neutrons for cyclotrons and in a
German process an effort may have
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slow down neutrons enough so that

Q. What is the essential sub-
stance in atomic bomb production?

A. Uranium. Probably the isotope
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Its sources are pitchblende (also
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Q. How was America able to
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A. The government ordered
strict secrecy; the work was so
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Q. Who owns the atomic bomb?

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A. Certainly many years, say of-
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or 50.

Q. Why can't atomic power be
put to peaceful purposes at once?

A. Because knowledge of how
to control it is insufficient, because
its production is not now economic,
and because uranium is rare.

Q. How does uranium-235 com-
pare with coal as a potential source
of energy?

A. One pound might give off as
much heat as 1,000 tons of coal
and therefore would be worth \$5,-
000 a pound as fuel. As a gasoline
substitute it might be worth \$10,000
a pound; as a substitute for elec-
tricity \$100,000 a pound.

Q. How near did Germany come
to developing an atom bomb?

A. Near enough to keep the Al-
lies jittery. She was working fev-
erishly on the problem by 1940.
Many of the basic theories were de-
veloped by German-born scientists.

Q. What foiled Germany in this?

A. Lack of some materials, de-
struction of some key plants, the
killing of some of her top scien-
tists, and the persecution of Jewish
scientists.

Q. Will the atomic bomb secret
be given to Russia?

A. There has been no indication
that the United States and Britain
will pass it on now to any other
power.

Q. How will the world be safe-
guarded against indiscriminate use
of the atomic weapon?

A. By an immediate policy of
secrecy on the means of producing
the bomb; by long-term planning
under the direction of a committee
of outstanding scientists and others
headed by Secretary of War Stim-
son; and by a commission which
the president will ask congress to
establish.

...and Oooh!
What a HEADACHE



Relieves it Quickly

When you have a bad night and
wake the next morning feeling
foggy, jittery and generally "all-in,"
let "BC" lend a helping-hand. "BC"
offers extra-fast relief because its
ingredients are readily assimilated.
Also relieves neuralgia and muscular
aches. 10c and 25c sizes. Use only
as directed. Consult a physician
when pains persist.

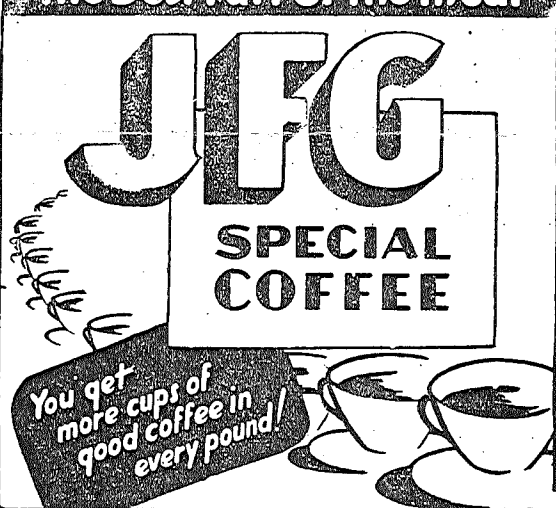
**For Feet That Sweat
With Offensive Odor**

**Emerald Oil Must Give Complete
Satisfaction or Money Back**

Don't wait another day. You can re-
move the disagreeable odors quickly with
a few drops of this powerful penetrating
Antiseptic Oil.
Druggists everywhere who know, say that
Emerald Oil is the speediest and most ef-
fective preparation they have ever handled
for aching, perspiring, ill-smelling feet.
The very minute that this wonderful
foot balm touches these sore, tender, aching
feet, you will get relief. It's simply
amazing how quickly it acts, and no mat-
ter what others may tell you, there's
nothing just as good.

Mooneyham's Drug Store

"The Best Part of the Meal"



JFG

**SPECIAL
COFFEE**

You get
more cups of
good coffee in
every pound!

ATOM BOMB'S FINE POINTS ANALYZED FOR LAYMAN

By JOE WING

Q. What are atoms?

A. Atoms are the units that form the basic building blocks of all matter. Put together, they form molecules.

Q. What makes up atoms?

A. Atoms contain tremendously hard cores of protons, or positively-charged particles, and neutrons, or particles without electrical charges. Around them fly electrons, or negatively-charged particles.

Q. What is meant by atomic fission?

A. It's a 75-cent phrase for smashing atoms into two pieces.

Q. What is the potential power of an atom?

A. The electrical force binding an atom together never has been measured, but when a uranium atom is split in two (not even shattered) by 50 electron volts a force of 200,000,000 electron volts is released — a fraction of that available. The full atomic force of a pound of uranium might send the Empire State building 20 miles into the air.

Q. Who discovered the atomic bomb?

A. It was the culmination of work by hundreds of scientists here and abroad. In direct charge of solving the final technical problems was Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves had over-all responsibility.

Q. Why is discovery of the means of utilizing atomic energy being called Promethean?

A. In the Greek legend, Prometheus stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. This discovery of a new kind of fire may be the greatest event in human history since then.

Q. How is an atomic explosion akin to the heat of the sun?

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Q. What was the principal apparatus used in the experiments that led to construction of the bomb?

A. The cyclotron was used. There are 37 in the world, including 20 in the United States.

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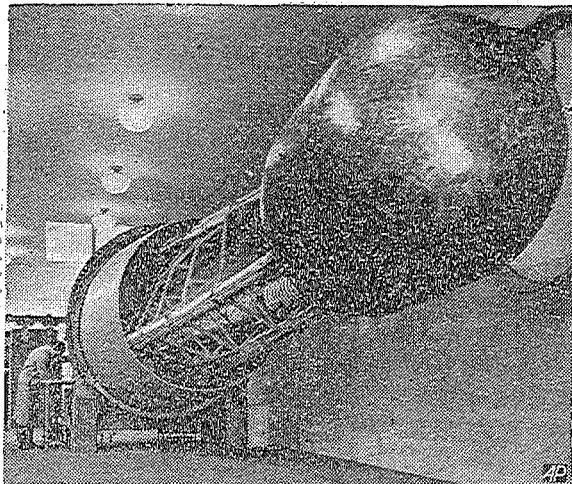
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Q. What gap did the scientists have to bridge between the cyclotron and an atomic bomb?

A. In the bomb, the tremendous activating apparatus of the laboratories must be concentrated in immeasurably smaller space, and the explosive substance stabilized until the moment of detonation.

Q. What has heavy water to do with it?

A. Heavy water furnishes the neutrons for cyclotrons and in a German process an effort may have been made to use heavy water to slow down neutrons enough so that



ATOM GUN—Cyclotrons like this helped bomb research.

they would be useful in atom smashing.

Q. Was the atomic bomb really a war-time discovery?

A. Yes, although basic theories behind it were known before 1939.

Q. What is the essential substance in atomic bomb production?

A. Uranium. Probably the isotope known as uranium-235, because its atomic weight is 235.

Q. What is uranium?

A. It's a lustrous white metal not found in pure state in nature. Its sources are pitchblende (also the source of radium) and carnotite.

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A. That's a secret but presumably it is done with neutrons. Before the war plans were to set off such a bomb by directing radium particles against beryllium which would give off high-speed, penetrating neutron rays. These would be slowed down by being passed through paraffin. The slowed down rays directed against uranium would split off some of the particles of the uranium atoms and start a chain series of atomic explosions.

Q. Does the atomic bomb utilize all available energy of the atom?

A. No. Only a fraction of one per cent. Full use will be impossible until atoms are actually smashed instead of being merely divided as at present.

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Q. How was America able to keep secret this greatest of secret weapons?

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A. Because knowledge of how to control it is insufficient, because its production is not now economic, and because uranium is rare.

...and Oooh!
What a HEADACHE

BC

Relieves it Quickly

**For Feet That Sweat
With Offensive Odor**
Emerald Oil Must Give Complete
Satisfaction or Money Back
Don't wait another day. You can re-

HEARS YANKS' HORROR TALES

(Continued From Page One)

war crimes branch listened with shocked gravity to stories of prisoners they interviewed today aboard the hospital ship Benevolence.

One man was not there to tell his story. He was a B-29 pilot from Salt Lake City who had been brought aboard the ship from Omori prison camp, dying. Pellagra and the mistreatment he had suffered from prison guards brought death shortly after his rescue, said the chief medical officer, Capt. Frederick L. McDaniel, Alexandria, Va.

All Physically Ill

Virtually all the patients were suffering from extreme malnutrition and other complications—beriberi, dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis, and various fevers. All had been beaten, and many had denied medical attention until they were dying.

Michelberger saw an old man among the prisoners—Col. Livingston James, who had been West Point two classes ahead of him, and exclaimed:

"I wouldn't have known you were in here."

Military inquiry teams redoubled their efforts to get a list of war criminals. The men promised the inquiry teams the speediest of answers to their homes.

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OF 30,000 YANK PRISONERS DIED

(Continued From Page One)

women before the military "rescued" him, Dr. Gottlieb said.

He charged that other filers were beaten, had splinters forced beneath their fingernails and were forced to kneel for hours under questioning at an inquisition center known as the "Black Hole of Japan" near Tokyo.

Filers were not regarded as military prisoners and their capture was not recorded, Dr. Gottlieb said.

Both Drs. Gottlieb and Keschner charged the chief medical officers of the Shinagawa hospital—a lieutenant, later captain, named Tokuda—with practicing impossible medical experiments on Allied war prisoners there.

Hijacked Red Cross Supplies

The Shinagawa camp commander, they said, sometimes ordered barbaric burning of prisoners on the grounds that superstition held that they would cure the men of ills and wounds. Instead the prisoners died or were disfigured permanently.

The doctors also charged the Japanese with hijacking Red Cross supplies.

Sheriff Clyde G. Robinson resigned his office yesterday to accept the post of director of prisons for North Carolina as successor to H. H. Honeycutt.

The board of commissioners accepted his resignation, along with that of T. L. Ware, tax supervisor, who gave up his position because of poor health.

CZECHS, BRITISH CONFERENCE

LONDON, Sept. 4. — (AP) — A Czechoslovak delegation is due to arrive in London today to discuss with the British government the problems of ousting the Germans from the Sudetenland.

Premier Zdenek Fierlinger and Foreign Minister Jan G. Masaryk will hold conferences with the British foreign office also on Czechoslovak plans for nationalization of industries which are expected to affect British holdings.

Augusta, Ga., and Lt. John A. Keck of Sandy Hook, Ky., we questioned Colonel James, San Antonio, Tex., who was communications officer of the Philippine department until his capture on Bataan April 9, 1942.

James said he had been beaten into insensibility and, pointing to a missing front tooth, said: "It was knocked out by a fist."

He hastened to add that his treatment had been no worse than that of any other prisoner.

"I saw general knocked and kicked around," he said.

"They played no favorites. There was no such thing as rank. We were considered captives first. We were nothing but a number and we were treated as such."

Stood For Beatings

"You had to stand rigidly at attention with your hands at your side while they beat you. But you must understand this: the Japs treated us like they treated their own people. These people don't talk our language and, when you fight people who are like wild animals, you must expect them to fight their way, not ours."

Lt. Henry J. Flanagan of Bridgeport, Conn., told of losing 50 pounds because rice soup "was all we had to eat."

Sixty-four surviving veterans of Wake, Corregidor and China, who were taken to Guam today in naval transport planes en route to the United States, told additional stories of Japanese bestiality.

They said beatings and sluggings were common, with one man forced to stand with outstretched arms holding buckets of water because he was caught raiding a garbage pail.

They were used to keep us from getting any rest.

Every half-hour they came in to test and, if anyone complained, they made the thing tighter," Rainey said.

After five days of beating by For-mosans, Lt. Charles Buchalt, a 23-year-old Pennsylvanian, forced to bail from a torpedo bomber, couldn't see.

"They beat me until I was numb all over," he said. "Here at Ofuna I was in solitary confinement five and a half months."

"They beat me up every day, the camp was damaged in an air raid, dead Allied prisoners were cremated on a spit over an open burning flesh permeated the whole camp."

POINTS YMAN



like this helped bomb research.

ashing neutron rays. These would be slowed down by being passed through paraffin. The slowed down rays directed against uranium would split off some of the particles of the uranium atoms and start a chain series of atomic explosions.

Q. Does the atomic bomb utilize all available energy of the atom?

A. No. Only a fraction of one per cent. Full use will be impossible until atoms are actually smashed instead of being merely divided as at present.

Q. How powerful is the atomic bomb?

A. The one first used had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, or more than 2,000 times as much as the British 11-ton bomb.

Q. How widespread is the effect of an atomic bomb?

Bestiality Ruled Ofuna Prison Camp

(Continued From Page One)

entered his arm but felt one pierced his chest.

Japanese made a practice swing of a sword and pulled the prisoner's arm first and an angered soldier bayonet hit him in the stomach.

hospital close to an air-raid and bullets were re-put an anesthetic, "Turn-

Yors of a 12-man crew per plane were given "ment" after their ship down south of To-

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TONIGHT!

AMERICA BARE UNSAVORY TALE OF BARBARISM

Ten-Thousand-Word State
Department Release Ac-
cuses Japanese.

U. S. MADE 19 PROTESTS

Charges Were Held Up Till
After V-J Day To Avoid
Propaganda Claims.

By R. H. SHACKFORD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(AP)—The United States today laid bare an unsavory and unbelievable story of Japan's "barbaric torture and wanton murder" of American prisoners—a story that included a detailed account of the decapitation of an American aviator.

A 10,000-word state department release accused Japan of virtually every conceivable violation of the laws of civilization.

The Japanese denied starving children internees shoes and winter clothing in sub-zero weather, ordered all prisoners of war captured in the closing days of the Philippines campaign killed, tossed grenades into the hold of a sinking ship filled with 750 American prisoners, made a huge gasoline bonfire out of an air raid shelter containing 150 American prisoners and buried survivors alive.

Story In Protest

The story was told in the 19 protests the United States made to Japan since June 21, 1944, about the inhumane treatment of Americans. The protests were not made public until after V-J day because the state department said, the Japanese countered such publicity with the charge that this country was staging "atrocity campaigns" to discredit Japan.

The Japanese, the department added, charged that such "campaigns" made conditions "unfavorable" for negotiating the shipment of relief supplies to American prisoners or the repatriation of Americans.

The humane treatment of war prisoners is prescribed in detail in the Geneva convention to which the U. S. is a signatory. Japan has never signed but the state department said she has "repeatedly maintained" she is applying it to the treatment of war prisoners.

240 Protesters Sent

Since the beginning of the war the United States sent a total of 240 protests to Japan about violation of the prisoner of war convention, but with little effect upon Japanese authorities. The last was sent on June 8 last and revealed that civilian internees in Shanghai

(Continued On Page Five)

YANKS RELATE NIGHTMARE TRIP ON HORROR SHIP

Only 500 Of 1,500 Prison-
ers Aboard Jap Vessel
May Have Survived.

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, Sept. 3.—(AP)—A survivor of Bataan related today the agony of "Beecher's Boat," a Japanese horror ship on which many thirst-crazy American prisoners killed their fellow captives or slashed their own veins and drank the blood.

Army Sgt. James F. Schiffner, of Albuquerque, N. M., one of nine survivors of Bataan and Corregidor, related this latest of Japanese atrocity stories following an impromptu meal of field rations in the lobby of the Imperial hotel here.

"It was generally believed only 500 of the 1,500 aboard survived the journey," Schiffner said, adding that the ship was named after a Colonel Beecher. He was not aboard "Beecher's Boat" but said the story was widely circulated among concentration camps for months.

Terrible Tales of Thirst

"The men aboard the boat were limited to one canteen cup of water for three men every two days. Their thirst drove the ship into an uproar. Some drank their own urine," he elaborated.

Schiffner mentioned "Beecher's Boat" during a narrative of the cruel treatment he and his companions had suffered in a series of brutal labor camps in the Philippines and a subsequent ship journey to Japan. They were among 1,200 prisoners crammed under hatches of another overloaded small vessel.

Clad in ill-fitting uniforms, Schiffner and his companions arrived by train from their last camp, Miabara on the eastern edge of

(Continued On Page Seven)

Ft

Mrs. [Name] from a Japanese prison camp and is on his way home, according to a War department message received by his parents yesterday.

A member of the engineer corps, he was reported missing following the fall of Bataan May 7, 1942. His parents had a card from him last May in which he reported that he

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1945

YANKS RELATE NIGHTMARE TRIP ON HORROR SHIP

(Continued From Page One)

Biwako lake, 75 miles southwest of Nagoya.

After learning on Aug. 19 of the Japanese surrender, they travelled the countryside unmolested and eventually reached American headquarters.

'Don't Hurt The People'

They boarded a train after one of the suddenly-lenient civilian attaches at the camp admonished them "Now don't hurt the people."

All in apparent good health, the nine men told of their determination to survive the beatings, kicks and other tortures which were lessened only after they had reached the Miabara camp. They said that on their own 22-day boat trip to Japan, some of their comrades, maddened by Japanese-induced thirst, had killed eight fellow captives in fights over water.

"The crazed men fought for even one drop," Schiffner said. "On that trip eight were killed. Thirty others died from different causes."

Lost 53 Pounds

"Yes," said another of the nine, Sgt. Louis S. Sirols, Pawtucket, R. I. "They tried to make us into beasts."

Schiffner lost 53 pounds from the time of his capture until the end of his trip here, dropping from 165 to 112.

Continually beating the prisoners, Formosan guards would drag individuals on deck and force them to kneel for hours on a cable which bit into the flesh.

At a camp at Hailo, beatings were numerous and food was cut to one handful of rice and two cups of watery soup daily.

Food was served cold and soggy at times after the Japanese had driven cooks from the kitchens during American air raids.

Grueling 15 hours a day work at a nearby sugar plant was another punishment.

Stole To Live

"We kept alive only through what we could steal," Schiffner said.

After boarding the ship for Japan they crawled into the hold and stole sugar and canned tomatoes.

Two died of pneumonia resulting from an all day stand on the docks at Moji during freezing weather.

At Waknohama the Japanese tossed old bones to the cooks for soup. Used for 15 meals before another issue was given, "the bones got so soft you could eat them," said Sirols.

Medicine was plentiful but the Japanese refused to give any to the prisoners, said Pfc. Heinz Rhee, also of Albuquerque.

At Mukden, Manchuria, American prisoners of war drew the attention of a Superfortress crew by a huge sign of rocks giving their walkie-talkie radio frequency.

The Superfort crews described scenes of wild joy below, with the prisoners dancing and cheering wildly as they gathered up supplies dropped in the center of the compound.

board the hospital ship Benevolence. Those who do not require hospital treatment will be transferred soon to army ships alongside the transportation home.

Some prisoners told of an "inquisition center" inland from Tokyo. Men and submarine crews were the main "customers," Stassen said. A "hospital" also was in the worst places, prisoners

shouldn't use the word "hospital" for that place," Stassen said. "I could only describe it as a place. The filth was indescribable."

American doctor captured on board was given a pick-and-shovel recently and not permitted to treat fellow prisoners, although Japanese medical help was

Japanese officials had no remorse, Stassen said. "I can't analyze what a Japanese is."

Rescue Squads of torture spurred rescue squads rushing to help among the 30 warships clustered about the

nurses worked with the hundreds on board the U. S. S. On Page Six)

liberation forces continued rushing the freed men back to where they could receive first aid. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, announced that the preliminary information now being obtained from prisoners is being compiled for use in connection with forthcoming war criminal trials.

Most of those now liberated came from the Omori, Shinagawa, and Kawasaki camps, all within six miles of Tokyo.

(Marine Combat Correspondent Sgt. Don Petit of Burlington, Vt., quoted a rescued marine of the Wake island garrison today as saying that Maj. James P. S. Devereux, marine commander at Wake was believed to be alive and well. But the dispatch did not report Devereux's whereabouts.)

Many of the war's major mysteries slowly began taking solid shape as prisoners who were captured in all corners of the Pacific began to tell of their experiences.

(Hamilton Faron, representing the combined Allied press, reported from the hospital ship Reeves off Omori that the famous American submarine Tang was torpedoed and sank off Formosa last October 25. Only nine of her crew, including Comdr. Richard H. O'Kane of Durham, N. C., escaped. O'Kane and eight of his men were among those rescued from the hell hole at Omori.)

"We Want Food!" Carrier planes still circling over other camps saw signs reading: "We Want Food."

Many of those rescued appeared in fairly good physical condition at first glance, but Comdr. Stassen said that except for the most recently captured prisoners, 100 per cent of those liberated were suffering from malnutrition and 80 per cent of those showed serious dietary deficiency.

"The last two days really have been an occasion to feel and witness the highest extremes of emotion I have ever known," Stassen said.

"The extremes of joy on the part of the liberated prisoners and the extreme feeling of disgust at the condition to which they were subjected—an extreme feeling of determination that what they have suffered will not have been in vain."

Comdr. Roger Simpson, who with Stassen led the naval rescue ships to the camps, appeared deeply shaken by what he described as "one of the worst hell holes in history."

Half-Naked Men Rush To Pier

Simpson said that hundreds of wildly-cheering half-naked men had rushed out on a long pier when his vessels approached the shore. They had danced a hundred different figs, despite the obvious stiffness of their joints, and many waved flags of the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands.

Most of the weary, happy prisoners were aboard the huge hospital ship Benevolence within 12 hours after the special naval rescue missions landed on the shores of Tokyo bay.

Among them were some of America's greatest war heroes, including Maj. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, 32, marine fighter pilot ace from Okanogan, Wash., and Comdr. Arthur L. Maher of Chicago, gunnery officer aboard the valiant cruiser Houston.

Still Colorful, Cocky

Boyington appeared almost as colorful and cocky as he was on the day he was shot down over Rabaul, after chasing an enemy fighter into a cloud.

He had been transferred to Omori in April, 1945, and described it bitterly as a "camp" where "politeness was the order of the day." It seemed that everyone bowed at Omori. The prisoners bowed every morning to the emperor and bowed politely from the waist to the guards if they wished to use the toilets. Then, with another bow, they were forced to thank the guard for having been granted permission.

Other prisoners included Col. Richard Carmichael of Austin, Tex., commanding officer of the army's 462nd bomb group; Col. Richard King of Georgetown, S. C., commander of the army's 500th bomb group, and Lt. Mack L. Gottlieb of New York city, who was captured on Guam in 1941. Gottlieb served for two years as chief of the medical staff formed of captured Allied doctors.

Comdr. Joel Boone, medical officer for Admiral William F. Halsey, led the rescue mission with Stassen and Simpson. The cruiser San Juan, accompanied by the destroyer Landsdowne and the destroyer transports Reeves and Gosselin carried the rescuers.

Hundreds of navy to—I am a woman

TEST PETROLEUM J. very young, Press Moroline and finger. Spt another man. Long fibres high quality buzzed over-burns, bruises— landing craft

he 516 prisoners vacuated immediately went overland aga and quickly.

children internees shoes and winter clothing in sub-zero weather . . . ordered all prisoners of war captured in the closing days of the Philippines campaign killed . . . tossed grenades into the hold of a sinking ship filled with 750 American prisoners . . . made a huge gasoline bonfire out of an air raid shelter containing 150 American prisoners and buried survivors alive.

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Half Of Americans Liberated In Japan Need Hospital Care

Many Released Prisoners
Tell Of 'Inquisition Cen-
ter' Near Tokyo.

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
ADMIRAL BADGER'S FLAG-
SHIP, Yokosuka, Aug. 31.—(UP)—
Fifty per cent of the 1,500 Allied
war prisoners already rescued from
camps in the Tokyo area were
treated so brutally by the Japanese
that they need hospital care, Comdr.
Harold E. Stassen revealed today.

Most prisoners said they were
beaten regularly by Japanese seek-
ing information. Some showed tor-
ture scars on their hands, appar-
ently the result of thumb screws or
similar devices.

Stassen, former governor of Min-
nesota, and a member of Admiral
William F. Halsey's staff, said there
were many reports of prisoners dy-
ing from beatings and lack of care.
No instances of deliberate execu-
tions yet have been reported, how-
ever, he said.

Tell Of 'Inquisition Center'

The latest count showed 1,494
American, British, Australian and
Dutch prisoners liberated and
aboard the hospital ship Benevo-
lence. Those who do not require
hospital treatment will be trans-
ferred soon to army ships alongside
transportation home.

Some prisoners told of an "inqui-
sition center" inland from Tokyo.
Men and submarine crews were
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Nagasaki "hospital" also was
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On Page Six)

NEEDING CARE

(Continued From Page One)

Benevolence. Most of the men who
have been freed so far came from
seven prison camps near Tokyo.
Hundreds, naked and starving, had
ried frantically to swim out to
meet their rescuers.

They kept shouting, "Thank God,
you've come. Thank God, you've
come."

The rough-tough rescue teams,
who up until now have landed in
the face of shrapnel and bullets,
found their new assignment almost
more than they could bear. Many
of those who stormed ashore to aid
the sick and weak were openly cry-
ing. They could only reply, "Take
it easy, boys. We'll get you all.
Take it easy."

Tell of Systematic Beatings

Complaints mounted rapidly
against the treatment accorded
prisoners, and there were numerous
charges of systematic beatings ad-
ministered by information-seeking
Japanese officials.

While liberation forces continued
rushing the freed men back to
where they could receive first aid,
Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former
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tern th Carolina
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s E. Singleton, son of
s. W. C. Singleton of
F. D. No. 2, a prisoner
ans since Feb. 14, 1943.
r C. Sellers, husband
Mrs. Louise M. Sellers
F. D. No. 1, and son
Mrs. A. C. Sellers of
soner since December

ns, son of Mrs. Mellie
Bryson City, who was
ag 3-B.
George A. Belleville, son
Mrs. George A. Belleville
view drive, West Ashe-

never visited by a neutral repre-
sentative. Practically nothing, it
said, was known of the whereabouts
or welfare of American airmen who
were shot down in action over Ja-
pan.

Throughout the report only one
incident appears of a civilized na-
ture. It is praise for an unnamed
Japanese doctor aboard a prison
ship whose "humane and compas-
sionate conduct . . . has won the
commendation of the survivors as
it must of all humane men."

Unbelievable Conditions

Starvation, disease, lack of cloth-
ing, filthy shelters, virtual lack of
sanitary facilities, no medical aid
and Japanese theft of even meager
medical supplies—these were com-
monplace.

More shocking are the details of
the decapitation in New Guinea of
an American flier. Here is the
record of that incident as cabled
to Japan in a protest through the
Swiss government:

"The government of the U. S. has
received conclusive evidence of the
torture and decapitation of an (un-
named) American airman captured
by the Japanese in the Aitape area
on March 23, 1944.

"He was taken captive about 9
a. m. . . The Japanese . . . bound
his hands behind his back and
commenced beating him with sticks.
This beating continued until the
afternoon of March 23 at which
time the prisoner was taken to the
quarters of the Aitape garrison
commander, Kurita, at Korako vil-
lage. Here beating was resumed and
continued throughout the night.

Finally Decapitated

"At seven o'clock the following
morning the prisoner was taken
back to the place of capture by Lt.
Kosaku Seto and a Japanese civil-
ian named Inouye. There the Amer-
ican was again subjected to re-
lentless beating until three o'clock
in the afternoon at which time he
was decapitated by Inouye with six
slashes of the saber.

"The loud shouts of joy which
emanated from the Japanese troops
during the torture of the American

MARINES SMASH JAP WAR EQUIPMENT—U. S.

marines smash Jap small arms and field pieces after taking
over a fort in the vicinity of Yokosuka air base. This rep-
resents the first step in the disarmament of the Japanese.—
(U. S. Navy Radioteletypephoto From Guam)

flier indicate the sadistic character
of his tormentors and execution-
ers."

Another display of barbarism was
the grenading of 750 Americans
aboard a prison ship in the Philip-
pines in August, 1944.

Details Laid Bare

The men were crowded into two
holds so small that none was able
to lie down. It was barely possible
for any to sit. Here are the details
of their torturous journey:

"The hatches were almost con-
tinuously battened down . . . Ap-
peals that more air be admitted to
the holds were maliciously ignored.
Drinking water was grossly insuf-
ficient and the prisoners' rations
were at starvation level. . . The
prisoners were confined under these
conditions for 15 consecutive days.

"At Zamboanga the prisoners were
transferred to another ship where
conditions were even more intoler-
able. . . On Sept. 7 (the ship) was
torpedoed and sunk.

"The behavior of the Japanese
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"Brutal Massacre"

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the state department's story of
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into the openings of the tunnels
and hurled the blazing torches
after it.

Victims Shot Down

"Violent explosions followed. The
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screaming in agony, swarmed from
the shelters only to be mowed
down by machine guns or attacked
with bayonets. . . In order to in-
sure that no living prisoner re-
mained in the shelters, the guards
fired the tunnels with dynamite
charges.

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escaping from the compound by
throwing themselves over a 50-foot
cliff onto the beach below. Land-
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sentries on the shore fired upon
them. Many, moaning in agony,
were buried alive by their captors.

"One man who had reached the
water and struck out to sea was
recaptured and brought back to
land where Japanese soldiers, prod-
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the prisoner's foot and set fire to
it.

Finally Burned Body

"Ignoring his entreaties that he
be shot, the Japanese soldiers de-
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Other charges contained in the
report:

1. Prisoners in the Philippines
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with 10 unidentified corpses.

Wantonly Murdered

George J. Louis was "wantonly
murdered" at Los Banos inter-
ment camp, Philippines. He was
shot, but not fatally, by the Jap-
anese when he left camp to purchase
food. Internees appealed that Louis
be moved to the camp hospital but
the camp commandant, a Major
Iwanaka, informed them that
Louis' execution must be completed
since he had ordered the guards to
shoot "until they kill" persons, vio-
lating camp boundaries. Louis, still
alive, was shot through the head
—action which the state department
described as "summary and cold-
blooded execution."

6. Actions by Japanese guards
at Puerto Princesa: Prisoners' arms
broken when they picked "forbid-
den" papaya from tree whose
branches hung within camp com-
pound. . . . Boiling tea thrown at
prisoner when he complained of
food. . . . Six prisoners forced to
stand with arms around tree trunks
while beaten in small of back with
small iron whips and a heavy pole.
Prisoner struck with pick-axe
handle when he couldn't meet un-

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for the 1946 elec-

reasonable work demands. . . .
Prisoners forced to continue work
on military airfields even during air
raids. . . . Prisoner suffering from
severe concussion of brain provided
only handful of cotton in treat-
ment."

Fliers Treated Worst

The treatment of aviators was
especially severe. In addition to
the decapitation in New Guinea,
Japanese forces in Siam were told
that "captured enemy air personnel
are not to be treated as prisoners
of war" but severely punished.

Similarly stringent was the order
issued by the kaki force headquar-
ters in the Philippines for "coldly
calculated murder" of individuals
surrendering to or captured by the
Japanese—orders dated Jan. 12 to
March 4, 1944, which warned of the
importance of "suppressing all proof
of the preconceived crimes."

"By order of the Japanese military
authorities," the state department
release stated, "surrendered per-
sonnel and captured prisoners of
war, with the exception of indi-
viduals needed for minute investi-
gation, are to be put to death on
the field of battle. Their remains
are to be counted with those of
soldiers killed in combat."

After those investigated had been
grilled, the report continued, "ade-
quate measures are to be taken to
guarantee absence of police or ci-
vilian witnesses" while the men
are put to death.

"When liquidation has taken
place, it will appear that the victims
have been sent to some distant area.
In order not to arouse popular
sentiment this deception is neces-
sary, the order states callously."

Coming Vay Home



E. P. FLEMING, JR.

meymoon with my wife acquainted again and I to loll around your place you put me up without anfare and bother and other working her head time?

will be wonderful! We big Christmas together a new electric train for rations of Flemings to

Tootsey (a dog) is still I had a little dog in the and I cried when I was at it last year. It seems

Prisoner War Released

Lt. William B. Howell, Mrs. W. T. Howell of 270 Forest Hill drive, is spending a furlough with his mother after having been recently liberated from Wetzler Transient camp, Germany, by allied forces.

Lt. Howell, shot down while on a mission, spent sometime as prisoner of the Germans before his liberation. Upon ag to the States he reported eption station at Fort Bragg.



WELL

WNC vicemen erated

Western North Carolina were among those yesterday to have been from Nazi prison camps recently. They are:

Cpl. Charles E. Singleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Singleton of Candler, R. F. D. No. 2, a prisoner of the Germans since Feb. 14, 1943.

Pvt. Homer C. Sellers, husband of the late Mrs. Louise M. Sellers of Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1, and son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sellers of Sylva, a prisoner since December 23.

Earl Jenkins, son of Mrs. Mellie Jenkins of Bryson City, who was held in Stalag 3-B.

S. Sgt. George A. Belleville, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Belleville of 245 Riverview drive, West Asheville.

AMERICA BARES UNSAVORY TALE OF BARBARISMS

(Continued From Page One)
were "in grave danger of starvation."

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes described the release as "not a pleasant story." He promised that the perpetrators of tortures and massacres of Americans would be dealt with by properly constituted authorities. The reports are filled with names of Japanese responsible for the atrocities.

The state department release said the "full account" of Japanese barbarities would not be revealed until the men, women and children who survived captivity return home to tell their stories.

Camps Never Visited

"Only with the deepest horror can the civilized people of the world comprehend a deliberately-thought-out policy of such brutality," the state department said.

The report revealed that nearly 10,000 American prisoners were held by the Japanese in camps never visited by a neutral representative. Practically nothing, it said, was known of the whereabouts or welfare of American airmen who were shot down in action over Japan.

Throughout the report only one incident appears of a civilized nature. It is praise for an unnamed Japanese doctor aboard a prison ship whose "humane and compassionate conduct . . . has won the commendation of the survivors as it must of all humane men."

Unbelievable Conditions

Starvation, disease, lack of clothing, filthy shelters, virtual lack of sanitary facilities, no medical aid and Japanese theft of even meager medical supplies—these were commonplace.

More shocking are the details of the decapitation in New Guinea of an American flier. Here is the record of that incident as cabled to Japan in a protest through the Swiss government:

"The government of the U. S. has received conclusive evidence of the torture and decapitation of an (unnamed) American airman captured by the Japanese in the Aitape area . . . on March 23, 1944.

"He was taken captive about 9 a. m. . . The Japanese . . . bound his hands behind his back and commenced beating him with sticks. This beating continued until the afternoon of March 23 at which time the prisoner was taken to the quarters of the Aitape garrison commander, Kurita, at Korako village. Here beating was resumed and continued throughout the night.

Finally Decapitated

"At seven o'clock the following morning the prisoner was taken back to the place of capture by Lt. Kosaku Seto and a Japanese civilian named Inouye. There the American was again subjected to relentless beating until three o'clock in the afternoon at which time he was decapitated by Inouye with six slashes of the saber.

"The loud shouts of joy which emanated from the Japanese troops during the torture of the American



MARINES SMASH JAP WAR EQUIPMENT—U. S. marines smash Jap small arms and field pieces after taking over a fort in the vicinity of Yokosuka air base. This represents the first step in the disarmament of the Japanese.—(U. S. Navy Radiotelephoto From Guam)

flier indicate the sadistic character of his tormentors and executioners."

Another display of barbarism was the grenading of 750 Americans aboard a prison ship in the Philippines in August, 1944.

Details Laid Bare

The men were crowded into two holds so small that none was able to lie down. It was barely possible for any to sit. Here are the details of their torturous journey:

"The hatches were almost continuously battened down . . . Appeals that more air be admitted to the holds were maliciously ignored . . . Drinking water was grossly insufficient and the prisoners' rations were at starvation level. . . The prisoners were confined under these conditions for 15 consecutive days.

"At Zamboanga the prisoners were transferred to another ship where conditions were even more intolerable. . . On Sept. 7 (the ship) was torpedoed and sunk.

"The behavior of the Japanese officers after the vessel was torpedoed was savage. . . The guards machine-gunned prisoners in the sea, fired upon and threw grenades upon those hopelessly trapped in the holds, and after seizing the lifeboats for themselves continued firing upon prisoners struggling in the water. . . 29 prisoners were recaptured from the sea by the Japanese and taken to another vessel where they were individually shot and their bodies thrown into the sea."

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The "brutal massacre" of 150 American prisoners in a gigantic gasoline bonfire occurred on Dec. 14, 1944, at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands. Here is the state department's story of that affair:

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"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon 50 to 60 Japanese guards armed with rifles and machine guns and carrying buckets of gasoline and lighted torches, approached the

shelter. They emptied the gasoline into the openings of the tunnels and hurled the blazing torches after it.

Victims Shot Down

"Violent explosions followed. The victims, enveloped in flames and screaming in agony, swarmed from the shelters only to be mowed down by machine guns or attacked with bayonets. . . In order to insure that no living prisoner remained in the shelters, the guards fired the tunnels with dynamite charges.

"About 40 prisoners succeeded in escaping from the compound by throwing themselves over a 50-foot cliff onto the beach below. Landing barges patrolling the bay and sentries on the shore fired upon them. Many, moaning in agony, were buried alive by their captors.

"One man who had reached the water and struck out to sea was recaptured and brought back to land where Japanese soldiers, prodding him with bayonets, forced him to walk along the beach. A Japanese guard poured gasoline upon the prisoner's foot and set fire to it.

Finally Burned Body

"Ignoring his entreaties that he be shot, the Japanese soldiers deliberately set fire to his other foot and to both his hands. They mocked and derided him in his suffering and then bayoneted him until he collapsed. Thereupon, they poured gasoline over his body and watched the flames devour him."

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reasonable work den Prisoners forced to on military airfields e raids. . . . Prisoner severe concussion of only handful of cot ment."



HERE—The happiness expressed in of a reunion between father and son return to the United States after being war for three years and four months. Edwin O'Connor, Sr., of Oklahoma captured on Bataan peninsula early in his son, Lt. Col. Edwin O'Connor, Division in Europe. The son to the United States following in camp in Central Manchuria. Both yes at the Army Ground and Service on.

...antennae...
...hospital. A former member of the Philippine division, Sgt. Lowman fought through the last days of Bataan before his capture by the Japs, although an aviation ordnance man, he fought an Bataan peninsula as an artilleryman until the enemy over-ran the area.

Defoix Hawkins, War Prisoner And Survivor Of Houston, Is Home

By EUGENE RAY

A survivor of the USS Houston, sunk by Japanese in the Sumatra straits early in 1942, and a prisoner of war for three and one-half long, stark and brutal years, Defoix W. Hawkins returned home last night.

Home by way of Calcutta, India, and Washington, D. C., where he stayed overnight, and on to Asheville, all inside of four days—he says. "It's a bit strange but very nice to be home again."

Overseas five years, Seaman First Class Hawkins, imprisoned in Java, Singapore and Thailand, until last night had not been home in six years—years that seemed like eternity to his mother, Mrs. A. H. Hawkins of 287 Montford avenue, who had received varied reports to the effect that her son was lost in action, a prisoner of the Japs and finally that he was on his way home. He has been in the navy eight years.

After the USS Houston went down February 28, 1942, in a valiant fight against tremendous enemy odds, Defoix Hawkins was in water for 10 hours, "being beyond fier worry and acting only by instinct."

Flagship of Squadron

The USS Houston, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, was in the Philippines when the war started and after that was more or less "on the run" as the Japanese were hot after them, according to Seaman Hawkins. The heavy cruiser was in three pitched battles in the Java sea—one a day battle, one a night battle and a third and final action at night between the coasts of Java and Sumatra. The Australian "Perth" was sunk as well in the 47-minute battle, while attempting to engage the 70 or 80 Jap warships, among them cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers. This was during the initial Jap landing on Java.

Crewmen continued to fire their guns until the order was given to abandon ship. Even then the Houston's officers had to beg the men to leave ship, according to Seaman Hawkins. She was listing badly to starboard. Hawkins was an anti-aircraft gunner.

"It was like leaving your home in flames—contrary to everything in nature. We were all very reluctant to leave," he said. The lifeboats were shot away in the action.

Picked Up By Japs

At approximately 10 o'clock of the next morning a Jap landing craft picked up Seaman Hawkins and some 40 other survivors in his group. The men had hung around a life raft all night, believing that they would be machine-gunned in the water by the Japanese. It was very dark and raining throughout



DEFOIX HAWKINS

the night—and at first shells skipped across the water toward the already-doomed ship.

The Japanese took the men ashore and made them work all that day, Seaman Hawkins says. Later he was one of the Americans who were forced to assist in construction of a railroad from Thailand to Burma to supply Jap forces in the latter country. Part of the time the Asheville seaman was in a jungle hospital, if it could be called a hospital, suffering with ulcers, tropical disease, dysentery and fever. Those not able to work received half rations.

"The Japanese are not human beings at all—just slightly civilized animals," Hawkins emphasized. "I'd rather not discuss the treatment we received at their hands—but I will say that there were prisoners starved to death, beaten to death and worked to death right in our camp. The Jap war criminals are being captured now and will be punished."

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Y WERE TRADED FOR FUEL—Seaman Second Class Robert Robertson (left) of Jenkins, W. Va., and Milton Field (right), 24, of Florence, S. C., have broken out of a Jap prison camp. The two naval gunners were captured by a German raider in the South Atlantic, 1942, and were traded to the Japanese, along with other prisoners, for fuel.—(AP Wirephoto)

render of American troops on Bataan. Surviving the long, grueling Death March, during which time he and the other men were fed by the Japanese only once, he was sent to Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac province.

On the march from Mariveles to San Fernando, where they were packed into freight cars, many of the men grew too weary or too starved to continue and were bayoneted, beaten, and killed by the Japs.

Cpl. Crisp lived on sugar cane plus the small handful of rice given him by the Japs and drank water from mud holes. Many of the men drank water that was running over the bodies of both Jap and American dead. Many of the men suffered from dysentery.

Within a day or so after his arrival at Camp O'Donnell, Cpl. Crisp was sent out on a work detail to a mountain province in Northern Luzon. The men were told that they were going to build bridges.

Instead, Cpl. Crisp related, they were forced to accompany the Japs as bodyguards against the guerrillas and to carry supplies into a section of the island where the Japs had not yet penetrated. A number of the Americans were killed by guerrilla bands on the journey. During the trip the Japs killed, beat, raped, and committed other crimes against the Filipinos.

He came off this detail after three months, weighing 88 pounds.

Prisoners Beaten

He was sent to Camp Cabanatuan where he was forced to bury the dead, work on farms, and do general camp work. He and the other Americans were severely beaten if they stopped or slowed up at work. "Their favorite weapons," Cpl. Crisp said, in speaking of the Jap guards, "were golf club handles, but they used everything else including picks, shovels, or whatever else was handy."

He remained at this camp until July 6, 1944, when he was put aboard a ship in Manila bay and taken to Camp Moji, Kyushu, 125 miles north of Nagasaki. While there he worked on Honshu island, being ferried across the bay by the Japs, until the Japs began losing many ships through bombings and mined waters and became afraid to make the trip.

He was later put to work in warehouses, where, he said, he stole as much food as possible and destroyed a great deal more food and supplies that the Japs could have used. Once, during a raid over the area by American planes, he managed to gather a number of Jap grenades and began to rain them on the Japs in their fox-holes.

Some of the men working along with him in the warehouses were caught stealing food and were nearly beaten to death. Some in another near-by camp caught stealing food were beheaded after they were forced to dig their own graves, Cpl. Crisp said.

He and the others working in the warehouses would eat raw rice and soy beans they managed to steal and would divide their loot with others in the prison.

Two Friendly Families

There were two Jap families near by that would slip food to the American prisoners. "They would have given us news of the war, too, had they dared," Cpl. Crisp said.

The head of one of the families was a trader of silk and had been all over the world, including America; he said he was very fond of Americans and Britons. Cpl. Crisp visited the families after his liberation Sept. 15, 1945, finding them very nice and hospitable.

The first news of the outside world received by him was that of Wendell Wilkie's death. "After that we received news on the war regularly," he said.

During the latter part of his imprisonment, he was put to work building air raid shelters. Two Koreans, who were forced to work along with the Americans, kept them informed on the events of the war. They would translate broadcasts and newspapers and occasionally obtain Japanese papers printed in English.

"The Japs would beat prisoners who had been forced out into the cold naked until they were unconscious, pour water on them to revive them, and beat them again until unconscious. This was a sport for the Japs and they would repeat the performance until they grew tired of it," Cpl. Crisp said. "The Japs also placed many prisoners in

0.25; deficiency for the month —0.03; excess for the year +1.20.

Hourly Temperatures			
8 a. m.	54	3 p. m.	53
9 a. m.	55	4 p. m.	49
10 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	47
11 a. m.	56	6 p. m.	45
12 noon	56	7 p. m.	45
1 p. m.	55	8 p. m.	44
2 p. m.	55		
Sunrise 6:55 a. m.; sunset 5:32 p. m.			

FORECASTS

North Carolina and South Carolina: Sunday fair and cooler.

DATA FROM OTHER CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3. (AP)—U. S. weather bureau report of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere:

Station	Highest	Lowest	Prec.
Asheville	68	45	.25
Atlanta	59	37	.66
Boston	72	54	.00
Charlotte	66	58	.01
Chicago	41	30	.00
Cincinnati	52	42	.02
Cleveland	48	37	.07
Duluth	30	23	.00
Fort Worth	62	45	.00
Jacksonville	84	59	.00
Key West	84	72	.00
Knoxville	58	49	.63
Los Angeles	92	68	.00
Miami	80	71	.00
Mobile	73	68	.26
New Orleans	69	56	.03
New York	77	59	.00
San Francisco	51	32	.03
Seattle	60	53	.00
Tampa	83	67	.00
Washington	72	59	.01
Wilmington	80	67	.00

HARVARD, MIT PROFESSORS VISIT BLACK MOUNTAIN

BLACK MOUNTAIN — Visiting Black Mountain college and attending the annual advisory council meetings, are Dr. Robert Ulich, professor of the philosophy of education of Harvard university, and Dr. John Burchard, director, Albert Farwell Bemis foundation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and professor of architecture.

Dr. Ulich talked to the community group Thursday about present-day educational problems; Dr. Burchard talked Friday night on the subject of reconstruction in Europe. As a member of a civil group appointed to study the extent of the British and American bombing on Germany, Dr. Burchard toured Germany last summer for purposes of studying the situation there.

guard houses, leaving them there for days without food or water."

Saw Smoke From Nagasaki

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, he saw the tall columns of smoke billowing in the air from Camp Moji although it was 125 miles away. He could not believe what had happened even after he had been told of it.

Then finally came the day when the Jap commander of the prison camp called the prisoners out and told them they had won the war. Cpl. Crisp quoted him as follows: "The war is over. You are the victors. We are no longer your enemies. We are your friends."

The corporal said he had heard many Japs repeat over and over their hatred for the Americans and that he believes this to still be the case.

He received three letters from home while in prison and had been allowed to send typewritten cards home twice. On the cards was "My health is good excellent fair." Prisoners were instructed to underline one.

After his liberation he and the other Americans found bags of mail two and three years old that had never been delivered. They found Red Cross packages of medicine, including sulfa drugs — medicine that would have saved many prisoners' lives had it been available to them. The Japs had taken cigarettes and other articles from the Red Cross packages and made use of them, he said.

Cpl. Crisp, who visited the Citizen-Times building yesterday, is a former employee of the company. He said he hopes to return to work for the company when he is discharged.

In Our New Home

715 HAYWOOD ROAD

For Better Service



Shoe Repairing — Heels and Soles Rebuilding — Cleaning Suede Shoes a Specialty. We'll put your worn shoes through our revitalizing process and make them look like new.

KINCAID-HUGHES SHOE SHOP

715 Haywood Rd. Phone 9365

Electrical Service

- Motors • Appliances
- House Wiring

HAYES & LUNSFORD
Electric Shop

Commerce St. Phone 5621

INGKING—On his
unwright (center)
ed by Lt. Gen. A.
Chungking via A.

0, 1945

MURPHY DOCTOR IS FREED FROM JAPANESE CAMP

**Capt. E. S. Miller Sends
Message To Brother
In Cherokee Town**

MURPHY—Capt. Edward S. (Bill) Miller, army medical corps, of Murphy, a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of Corregidor, has been liberated and is well, according to a cablegram from Manila received by his brother, Dr. Harry Miller, here Saturday. The message was the first word from his since early last spring.

The cable read:
"Am fine. Hope to see you soon. Give me the lay of the land."

Capt. Miller's mother, Mrs. E. S. Miller, died about two weeks ago, and efforts to reach him through the Red Cross at that time failed.

The officer was reported missing after the fall of Corregidor and was reported by the War department to be a prisoner of the Japanese in May, 1943. He was held in Bilbid prison in Manila until last spring when he was transferred to Japan.

Capt. Miller received his medical training at Emory university, Atlanta, Ga., and served his first year's internship at Duval County hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., his second year he was assistant to the resident surgeon there, and in his third year was resident surgeon at Flagler hospital, St. Augustine, Fla.

On entering the army, he trained at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., from where he was sent to Camp Livingston, La. He was sent from there to San Francisco and arrived in Manila, Aug. 2, 1941.

His wife, the former Miss Mary Elizabeth Humphries of Tate, Ga., is now residing in Atlanta.



CAPT. E. S. MILLER

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1945

U. S. RETURNING ASHES OF 1,091 WAR PRISONERS

**14 Wooden Boxes Bearing
Remains Of American Dead
Shipped By Plane.**

EN ROUTE FROM TOKYO TO MANILA, Oct. 24.—(AP)—The 14 wooden boxes were stacked neatly in the center aisle of the plane. They were lashed down firmly against the bumpy weather. Some were the size of orange crates. Others were larger, or smaller.

We 30 passengers, mostly headed homeward, were aligned along the walls in bucket seats of the big, four-motored C-54 transport. We could see the black stenciling on the side of each box. Each bore a quartermaster address and a notice "air shipment required—officer courier."

No. 1 Priority

"Do you know those boxes have a No. 2 priority out of Tokyo, and that when we get to Manila, where more planes are available, they will have a No. 1 priority all the way to the States?" asked a crew member.

"I bet some of these passengers wouldn't be so comfortable if they knew what is in them. It's listed on the manifest—ashes of 1,091 former prisoners of war. That lieutenant with the glasses is in charge of them."

A bit reluctantly, 2nd Lt. Roy Carter, Fort Huron, Mich., talked about the boxes—weighing from 15 to 85 pounds each—containing earthen jars. Over half of the 1,091 were Americans. Most of the remainder were Dutch. There were seven Italians and one Norwegian.

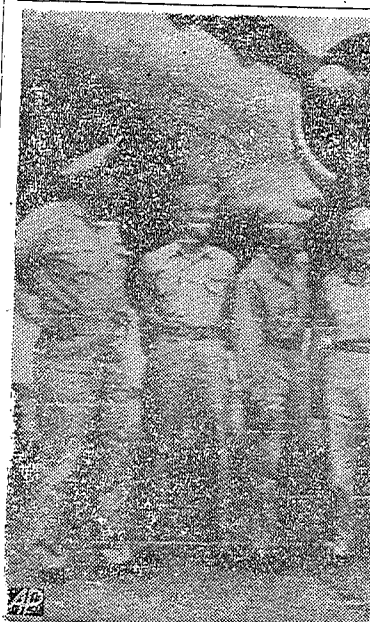
Carter said:
"Most of them were fellows captured at the start of the war in the Philippines, East Indies and Malaya. Most of them died long ago, although there were some B-29 fliers who died within the last year."

"This is the first shipment of ashes from Japan to the United States, I am informed. But it is just beginning. All of these jars were on shelves in just one temple—Ju Gangi, at Osaka. There were others all over Japan."

Taking information from dog tags and other records, the Japanese engraved the name of each victim—in Japanese—on a jar and also noted the date and "cause of death." Carter said the Japanese cremated the bodies and kept the ashes in a temple where a Buddhist priest prayed over them daily.

The ashes of non-Americans will be kept in a cemetery at Manila until their governments claim them. Ashes of British prisoners remain in Japan at the request of the British.

F ARMY-C



THEY FLEW JAPS TO MANILA
crew of the C-54 transport plane which
tion from Ie Shima to Manila to meet C
Ricks, Hot Springs, Ark.; Pfc. John G.
Phoenix, Ariz.; Col. Harney Estes, Sa
Paul D. Liscomb, Beaver Falls, Pa.; C
menmeyer, Pasadena, Calif., and T. Sgt.
From Signal Corps Via Radio From Ma

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eight years.

After the USS Houston
down February 28, 1942, in a
lant fight against tremendous
emy odds, Defoix Hawkins was
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Garrison Hall Is Home, With Vivid Recollections Of 2 Years As Prisoner

By JAMES HUTSELL

If you could put any belief at all behind the theory that the weather has on its best behavior for any particular event or any special individual, then it would be easy to understand this spell of balmy weather: Garrison Hall is home.

Sitting on the Hall porch at 66 Mildred avenue today talking to 21-year-old Garrison, that didn't seem a peculiar theory at all. This fellow was among the first from Asheville to enlist—that was in June, 1942, when he was two weeks out of Lee Edwards high school and he was 18.

He was the first Asheville soldier to become a prisoner of war in the European theater—that was at El Guettar in February of 1943. Today he was home, leading the stream of liberated men who will shortly return to their homes.

Garrison hadn't seen home since that June day he departed for his basic training. Today his eyes were still drinking it in, though he arrived at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall, Saturday.

It was cool on the small, square porch. Flecks of sunlight through the bannisters made stripes upon the floor. And, on one end of the porch, a large American flag—with wider stripes—was playing games with the breeze.

"It was 35 months to the day," slender, brown-haired Garrison was saying, "from the day I first went to camp until I got home."

There had been, he recalled, 13 weeks of basic training at Camp Wheeler. Three days after that was ended, he was on his way overseas with the first group of Americans to land in North Africa.

That landing was at Safia, French Morocco, a short distance below Casablanca. Then came Feda Pass and Kasserine; then came El Guettar. And that was where Garrison was taken prisoner by the once-mighty Afrika Korps.

The Yanks were two and a half miles behind the German lines when daylight came that morning of March 28, 1943. At daylight the Nazis had sliced off Garrison's Ninth army battalion. The company, plus a few detachments, had fought on till 10 a. m. It was useless, the commander had decided. The Yanks surrendered.

Back to the coast . . . to Tunis. The Reich's armies were strong and wealthy in materiel in those days; Hitler had air power a-plenty.

Into JU-52s—German transport planes—the Afrika Korps' haul was loaded and speeded toward the European continent . . . At Sicily, the great planes were refueled . . . Hours later, they sat down at Naples.

But Garrison Hall's long travels as a prisoner of war were only beginning. (Garrison stretched his legs, took a long look across the small front yard as if to see that West Asheville suddenly had not vanished as he talked, and began again.)

Box cars across the Alps . . . Bavaria . . . a town not far from Munich . . . two weeks . . . then Stalag 3-B.

Stalag 3-B was on the Oder, southeast of Berlin. There he stayed till January of 1944.

Then he was moved to Stalag 2-B on the edge of Poland . . . bread and soup . . . bread and soup . . . bread and soup . . . then, with two dozen other prisoners he was herded to a farm to help with the harvest.

There were no barracks to live in then. Germans did well to have houses in which to live themselves. Garrison and his fellow prisoners of war lived in the corners of a barn.

February, 1945, came. From the east the inexorable Russian tide was closing in. The Nazis picked up their bag of captives and moved westward.

They were going nowhere in particular. Any road westward was good enough; any hut, any barn was good enough lodging for the rumbling night. Kilometer after weary kilometer went by. On they trudged captors and captives alike.

"The war is no good," grumbled the Germans. In 1943 they had swaggered before their prisoners. "Today, Germany; tomorrow, the world!" they had boasted.

April came. That Red tide rolled in. But in from the west swept another. On the twelfth of the month, near Hanover, the Fifth armored division swept the little band of Nazis and prisoners into their net.

Trucks . . . planes to Le Havre . . . the rapid job of processing



GARRISON HALL

thousands of newly-liberated men . . . the impatient days upon the ocean . . . Newport News, Va.

Home . . . The town that Garrison could no longer picture, even in the mind's eye . . . the town where his dad (a World War I sergeant) was a captain in the fire department . . . where, as a kid, Garrison, himself, had played in the American Legion drum and bugle corps . . . where he had gone to school and church.

What was a prison camp like? Twenty-one-year-old Garrison does not remember. ("After all, it's like the army is; a fellow gets used to about anything—especially Americans, who are as adaptable as all get-out"). He does not know that now, white bread is like cake. He knows that the lights of a city at night are beautiful things. He knows (and he knows how to say it simply and directly) that America is a wonderful, unbelievable place.

"Thirty-five months to the day!" he marvels again. He is silent for a moment. "Gee, he says, 'I wonder how it is that the weather can be so fine!'"

Offer Program For Next-Of-Kin

Asheville men recently liberated from German war prisons were in charge of the program at a meeting of the Next-of-Kin club yesterday in the Governor Vance room of the Langren hotel.

The Rev. J. W. Fitzgerald pronounced the invocation. Several musical numbers were presented by Roy Wilson, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Hamrick.

The meeting was turned over to Lt. Clyde Bradley, Jr., Lt. Joe Davis, Lt. G. L. Leslie, Jr., and Lt. Stanley Fragg, who told of experiences in war prisons.

Tom Cushing of the American

Treasure rep
Balance in

CLAIMS 23,000 OF 30,000 YANK PRISONERS DIED

American Doctor Says Toll
In Jap Prison Camps
Was Staggering.

TORTURES WERE RULE

Sadistic Medical Experi-
ments Are Said To Have
Killed Hundreds.

By FRANK TREMAINE
ABOARD HOSPITAL SHIP
BENEVOLENCE, TOKYO BAY,
Sept. 1.—(UP)—An American doc-
tor said today that at least 23,000
of the 30,000 American troops in
the Far East at the outbreak of
war have died, most of them in
Japanese prison camps from "brutal-
ity, neglect and sadistic "medical
experiments."

The physician, Dr. Mack Leonard
Gottlieb of New York city, said he
was unable to estimate how many
additional thousands of soldiers,
sailors, marines and airmen who
arrived in the Pacific later also
had died in enemy prison camps.

Dr. Gottlieb was captured by the
Japanese in Guam in December
1941 and spent the remainder of the
Pacific war in prison camps.

Dr. Harold W. Keschner of New
York city, captured at Bataan,
placed the death toll in the Philip-
pines alone at 5,000 men. Both he
and Dr. Gottlieb were liberated
from camps near Tokyo by Ameri-
can occupation forces.

Dr. Gottlieb said American air-

Names of Western North
Carolina servicemen were ap-
pearing this week on first lists
of personnel of Japanese pris-
oner of war camps in Man-
churia.

The War department has
notified Mrs. Ella B. Story of
Whitnel that the name of her
son, Pfc. Willard Story, is listed
on the rolls of Camp Hoten,
Mukden, Manchuria. The de-
partment has notified Mr. and
Mrs. T. F. Middleton, Jackson
county, that their son, Pvt. Tal-
madge Middleton, is listed
among personnel held in the
same camp.

Both servicemen had been
prisoners since the fall of Cor-
regidor.

men got "special treatment," first
from civilians who beat them when
they landed by parachute, and later
from officials who tortured them
for information.

Dragged Through Streets

One B-29 pilot was dragged be-
hind a motorcycle through streets
of a Japanese town by civilians,
then tied to the village flagpole
and foully abused by men and

(Continued On Page Eight)



WAR PRISONERS CHEER LIBERATION IN JAPAN—
flags of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherland
liberation by U. S. naval forces from detention camps at Or
tion with this picture said the men are the first war prisoners
—(AP Wirephoto From U. S. Navy Via Naval Radio From

Japs Never Wearied Of Beating Up POWS, U. S. Major Declares

Camps Described As World
Peopled By Little Yellow
Men With Clubs.

By C. R. CUNNINGHAM
MANILA, Sept. 1.—(UP)—Ameri-
can prisoners of the Japanese lived
in a horror world peopled by little
yellow men armed with giant clubs,
who never wearied of slugging the
helpless, a grim-faced survivor said
today.

Tomorrow Maj. A. C. Tisdale,
former Chicago advertising man,
and 12 others who were liberated
from a Manchurian camp with him,
will leave for the United States—
first prisoners of the Japanese to
reach America after the cessation
of hostilities.

Tisdale was aide to Maj.-Gen. E.
P. King, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., who
signed the surrender agreement on
Bataan. King and seven other gen-
erals arrived along with Tisdale on
the plane from Chungking.

Unable To Forget

They still walked today with the
almost puzzled air of men trapped
by shock. They were still unable
to forget the many things which
had happened behind barbed wire.

Tisdale said the Japanese guards
were quick to use either clubs or
bayonets at the slightest infraction
of the rules. Enlisted prisoners were
forced to work at hard labor in the
mines of Manchuria, while even
general officers were delegated to
tending vegetable gardens.

"Two guards stood at the entrance
of a building," said Tisdale. "You
were required to salute both—which
naturally was impossible. If you
saluted one first, then the other
kicked you down or cuffed you
on the side of his bayonet."

Injured By Fall

Gen. King still walked with a
limp, resulting from injuring a hip
in a fall at the prison camp. He
appeared still dazed.

"I just want to get home. I don't
want to talk about this too much,"
he said. "Don't make advantage
of my condition and make me say
things I don't want to say."

King said the full realization of
what had happened didn't hit him
until he arrived at Chungking but
"my mind is getting clearer now. I
'm eating very well too. They b

(Continued On Page Three)

Bestiality Ruled Ofuna Prison Camp

By VERN HAUGLAND
OFUNA PRISON CAMP. Near
Yokohama, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Ninety-
five Americans and eight English
prisoners, liberated from the filth
of a hidden concentration camp
today, related the war's most grue-
some tales of Japanese bestiality.

They saw one man beaten to
death and seven die of malnutri-
tion.

Some were spit on in the streets
on forced marches through irate
crowds.

Many were compelled to wear
metal bits in their mouths for 14
hours at a time.

Others were left with their hands
tied behind them for 24 hours.

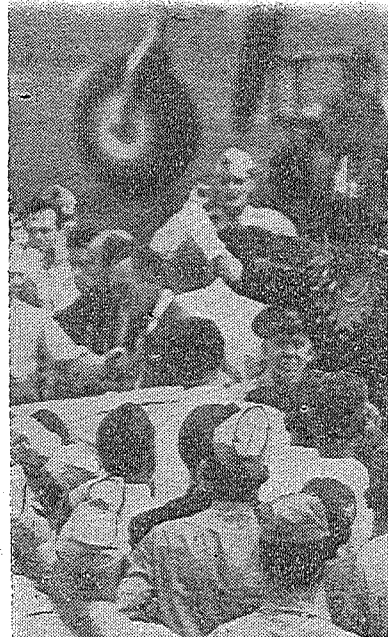
A 21-year-old pilot, Ens. Fred
Turnbull, of Highland Park, Mich.,
tortured after his carrier plane
was shot down over Formosa, said:

"I tried to die and made peace
with my God."

"My captors tied my hands be-
hind me, made my lie down and
covered me with my parachute," the
youthful Michigan pilot said. "I
heard two shots."

Already wounded when shot down,
he was too numb to feel a bullet.

(Continued On Page Eight)



WASHINGTON CROWD GREET-
s rounds Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright an
dor arrives at the national airport from S
camp in Manchuria recently. Gen. Geor
left of Mrs. Wainwright.—(AP Wirephoto)



HE LIVED TO TELL IT — This
his old friend and associate in the Philip



U.S. CHEER LIBERATION IN JAPAN—States, Great Britain and the Netherlands... val forces from detention camps at Or... aid the men are the first war prisoners... m U. S. Navy Via Naval Radio From

Over Wearied ng Up POWS, Major Declares

World
ellow
Bestiality
Ruled Ofuna



WASHINGTON CROWD GREETES GEN. WAINWRIGHT—A cheering crowd surrounds Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and his wife, Kitty (center), as the hero of Corregidor arrives at the national airport from San Francisco. He was liberated from a Jap prison camp in Manchuria recently. Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, sits just to the left of Mrs. Wainwright.—(AP Wirephoto)



HE LIVED TO TELL IT — This historic picture shows General MacArthur greeting his old friend and associate in the Philippines "Skinny" Wainwright upon the latter's release from a Jap prison camp. Wainwright had a lot to tell MacArthur then. He is now writing the complete story of his experiences in a newspaper serial. The Asheville Citizen will publish Wainwright's "This Is My Story" in Daily installments starting Sunday.

Wainwright's Amazing Story Will Be Printed In Citizen

THE story of the fall of the Philippines and of the life of the men taken captive there by the Japs, as recorded and recalled by Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright has been purchased by The Asheville Citizen. Wainwright's "This Is My Story" will be published in The Citizen in daily installments over a period of six weeks, starting Sunday. It will reveal much amazing history that has never been told. First serial rights to this timely and significant document were acquired by the King Features Syndicate which has sold it to hundreds of leading newspapers throughout America. Returning from his captivity in Japan and yet untold hardships to be of the most stormily emotional receptions a returning hero has ever had in New York city, the general also encountered the most heated competition for his memoirs. Many story yet to come out of the war has received. Offers are reported to have run into six figures. All first serial rights were obtained by King Features under the contract. First publication will start in newspapers only, on Sunday, and the series will run for six weeks. This story will be told in the first person built partly from Wainwright diary, which he kept during the period before the fall of Cor-

regidor, partly from memory and partly from notes he managed to conceal from the Japs. His diary for the period before Corregidor he managed to send out to Mrs. Wainwright. The general is now at work on the story, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., but so far he has let slip only a few hints of its contents. He would tell the full story of the fall of the Philippines; he saw the Jap treatment of prisoners as a deliberate plan to assert American inferiority, he declared; the story of how the American gold in the Philippines was buried in Manila harbor and how the Japs tried to learn the location, will be an exciting part of his narrative, and doubtless he will give details on his captivity and the hardships that caused him to carry that cane. Wainwright, has conferred with the War department and received clearance to write freely what he wished, subject to review but not censorship. An enormous demand for copies of The Citizen carrying the Wainwright story is anticipated throughout Western North Carolina. Due to the facts that the government has "frozen" newspaper circulation and that rationed newsprint is very scarce, The Citizen will be unable to publish any extra copies during

the period these articles are being published. In order that as many people in this region as possible might have the opportunity to read Wainwright's story. The Citizen suggests that friends and neighbors practice the "share your newspaper" policy. The opening chapter appears Sunday, Oct. 7 and the others will follow in order, seven days a week, for six weeks.

Notes On Rationing

The Buncombe county war price and rationing board offices, situated on the seventh floor of the courthouse, are open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., Mondays through Fridays and remain closed Saturdays. The board office is closed the first work day of each month.

BOOK THREE
SHOES—Airplane stamps Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 valid indefinitely.

BOOK FOUR
MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Stamps A1 through E1 good through Oct. 31. Stamps F1 through K1 valid through Nov. 30. L1 through Q1 good through Dec. 31. R1, S1, T1, U1, and V1 are valid and will be through Jan. 31.

SUGAR—Stamp

veals How lin Kelly ally Died

ELGAR BROWN
the Combined U. S. Press
led by United Press)
THE MERCY SHIP
OMORI PRISON
Bay, Aug. 30. (UP)
details of how Capt.
ist hero of the Pa-
ally died in battle
or the first time to
ing crewman of his
those lips were seal-
years of confine-
se prisoner of war e-

elly's death after
he Japanese bat-
the Philippines
bert Altman, 26,
vacuated from
a camp in the
he returned, to attack the b-
wagon, later identified as the
runa.
"we dropped our three bombs
respondents indirect hits. The second bom-
high speed struck the ship's bridge.
prisoners, "Our navigator, Lt. Joseph Bean,
rs deaths observed black smoke from the ves-
sel's bridge from 20,000 feet as we
Dec. 10. "Two Japanese fighter pilots
jumped us when we were five kilo-
meters from Clark Field, and Kelly
dropped to 10,000 feet.
he B-17 "blew up" in less than
minute after the Japanese fight-
ers set it afire, Altman declared.
Of the ship-eight-man crew only
Kelly failed to clear the plane, he
and added, S. Sgt. Delchanty, the right
tail gunner also was killed.
Honored By FDR
Kelly, 26, posthumously was award-
ed the Congressional Medal of
Honor by the late President Roosevelt.
saying he definitely had been
killed. That was a year ago."

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marine private
on Wake.
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hat Roosevelt is

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1945

FLEMING BACK AFTER 'DEATH MARCH' OF JAPS

(Continued From Page One)

Siberia of Japan." Last August 20, word reached this northern camp that the war was over. With little persuasion, the prisoners disarmed the Jap guards. On September 14, American naval personnel arrived and officially liberated the camp. A few days later, the major was on his way to Manila, from whence on October 13 he began his 55-hour air journey to San Francisco.

That's the military background of Major Pearce Fleming. But neither the officer nor his heir and namesake are particularly concerned with military matters now. They are tremendously concerned with one another.

The major's wife, the former Miss Geryl Williams of Columbia, S. C., flew to the West Coast to meet her husband, then returned by plane while the major was shipped across the country by rail. It was in their own Carolina, then, that father and son met each other this week for the first time.

"They didn't do much but just look at each other," says the mother of Little Pearce. "To tell you the truth, I believe the baby is getting used to his dad quicker than the father is getting used to the son." She laughed. "Oh, you should see them. Pearce—the major, that is—sometimes seems to forget he has a son and will start stalking off without him!"

No Baby Talk, Please!

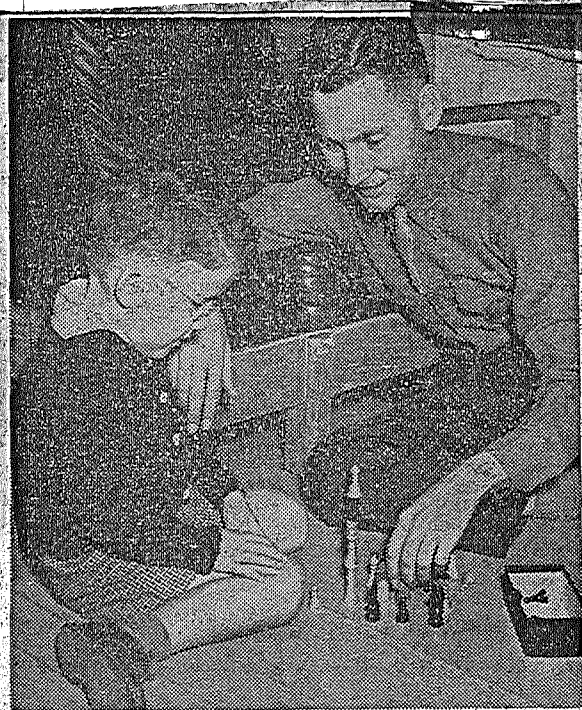
The major puts it this way: "You know, it's the doggondest thing to know just how to say what I want to say to him. But all these years there's been one thing I was swearing it wasn't going to do—I wasn't going to talk baby-talk to him." The major studied for a minute. "You know," he added reflectively, "he is getting to be a big boy now, isn't he?"

Small-sized Pearce loves to greet folks with his full name, which is, he explains: E. Pearce Fleming Four Years Old The Ninth Of November.

Major Fleming, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fleming Sr., has been in the army since he was graduated, with an ROTC commission, from North Carolina State college in 1939.

When his wife greeted him in San Francisco October 15, it was the first time the two had met since Mrs. Fleming left the Philippines in May, 1941.

Major Fleming is now undergoing a routine check at Moore General Hospital. Following its completion, Major Fleming expects to receive a leave of several months, which he plans on spending in Asheville, Columbia, and in Mexico City. Later he expects to be assigned to the army's command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



FATHER AND SON MEET—Major E. Pearce Fleming, Jr., Asheville veteran of Bataan's famed death march, and his four-year-old son, also named Pearce, got acquainted over a cadre of chessmen. Monday they met each other for the first time following Major Fleming's return from the Pacific. For the sake of the record, Major Fleming here was saying: "Chess is really a sort of war-game, you know, Son."

Maj. Fleming, Home After 'Death March', Meets Son Of 4 Years

Asheville Man Is In Moore Hospital After Release From Jap Prison.

By JAMES K. HUTSELL

Folks—(oh, for years and years)—have been telling Middle-Sized Pearce and Little-Sized Pearce that they should know each other.

They had a lot in common, people told them—things like ancestors, like homes, and like infectious grins.

And then Monday, when they both came back to Asheville to Big-Sized Pearce's house on Shelbourne road, Major E. Pearce Fleming, Jr., and Little-Sized Pearce, who's 4 now, knew people had been right.

It was the first time ever, ever that they had seen each other, father and son though they be. And men-folks somehow always seem to require a little while really to know one another well, don't you think?

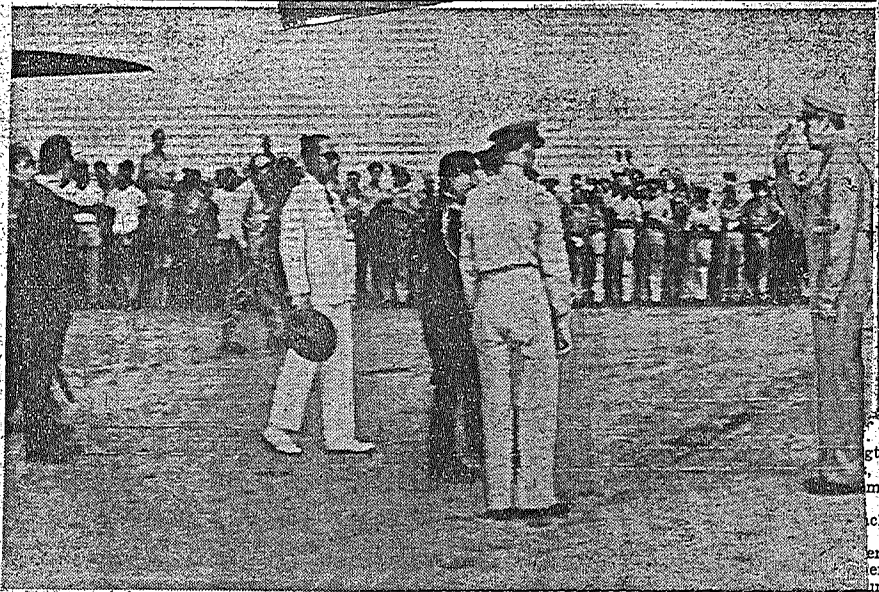
Had Been Well Occupied

Anyhow before Monday, when they arrived at Grandpa Fleming's, the major and his son had been pretty well occupied for the last few years. Little-Sized Pearce had spent those years learning to talk and learning his letters and learning about the three blind mice and about everything else a gentleman of four has to learn about. And Major Pearce Fleming, Jr., has been equally busy fighting Japs or sabotaging their works.

Major Fleming was dug in at Lingayen Gulf in those days when the Nipponese invaded the Philippines. After forced surrender, he was among those who survived Bataan's famed death march early in 1942. After months in prisons, he was moved to Clark Field to a work-detail building airfields and revetments. Senior American officer at the prison camp, he and the 500 other prisoners with him managed to sabotage more than 100 Japanese planes. Finally in September of 1944, he was transferred to a camp in Northern Honshu, known because of its cold climate, as "the

(Continued On Page Five)

On Bruce Fraser, commanding the British Pacific fleet, was checking lists of his own British nationals and reported approximately 39,100 British Commonwealth internees in camps within his jurisdiction. They include about 12,500 in Japan, 8,000 Pacific Islands, 4,200 in the Hubei valley of China, 3,000 in Moscow, 3,000 in Shanghai, 2,000 Hong Kong and 1,500 in Korea, said. Including 8,000 Americans, there are an estimated 36,000 Allied prisoners in Japan. Admiral Eichelberger and two of the general Headquarters (Continued On Page Eight)



JAP SURRENDER DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANILA—Major General Charles A. Willoughby, G-2, of General MacArthur's staff (right), is shown as he received the 16 members of the Japanese surrender delegation on their arrival by American plane at Nichols Field in Manila after their flight from Ie Shima. The group was headed by Lt. General Takashiro Kawabe, vice chief of the Japanese imperial staff. Photo by Andy Lopez, Acme-Nippictures photographer for the War Picture Pool—transmitted by Signal Corps Radio-telephoto.

General Wainwright, Hero Of Corregidor, Liberated By Yanks!

Allies Will Move By Land, Sea To Occupy Prisoner Of War Camps.

By SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, the tall hero of Corregidor who was rescued from a Japanese prison camp by a humanitarian team of American parachutists, is due in Chungking shortly and may witness the formal surrender of the forces which held him more than three years.

Among the hundreds of Allied prisoners released by the sudden arrival of the airborne teams carrying relief supplies were Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, Jr., of Portland, Ore., who served under Wainwright in the final days of the battle of the Philippines, and A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies.

Others Are Liberated

Also with Wainwright in Manchuria, it was learned on high authority, were Lt. Gen. Arthur Percival, British commander at Singapore when that stronghold was captured by the Japanese in 1942 and Sir Shenton Thomas, governor of Singapore.

The dropping of the humanitarian teams brought a protest from the Japanese general staff. The Japanese informed General MacArthur that the action endangered the smooth cessation of hostilities and asked him to see that no more such "incidents" occurred.

Wainwright, 61-year-old leader of the heroic American and Philippine forces at Corregidor, was a captive of the Japanese for three years and three months. The American general was found at a prisoner of war camp at Hsian, 100 miles north of Mukden, by members of one of the six-man teams parachuted into the Japanese territory last Thursday.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in China, said

(Continued On Page Two)

to set foot on American soil, they were home.

They walked down the ramp in silence. They did not seem to know just what they were doing. Nelson looked the best of the three, though his face was drawn and pale from his long imprisonment. Deshaizer was shaking. Hite was wearily thin.

To reporters they told little, though it appeared that behind their reticence there were fountains of words—bitter, terrible words—waiting to gush forth.

Hite did say they had been imprisoned in China and moved around "quite a bit, the last time 60 days before the end." Deshaizer said the food they got from the Japanese was "about as bad as the Japs fed the inmates of their own jails."

But they had agreed that the real story of their long months of darkness would not be told yet. And they stuck to that agreement.

Editorial 4-1



IES—On behalf of the United Nations, (in the United States battleship Missouri, 8-ft), last commander of Corregidor, who was British commander at Singapore, lost with the wartime still picture pool said he was away on temporary duty in Norway. He said he later heard that 4,000 had been gassed while the others disappeared through "other methods".

Mayer was arrogant throughout the interview until he learned that he faced probable transfer to Balabanice for trial by the Russians or Poles. Then he turned pale and he gasped: "For God's sake, please reconsider."

1945

ABOARD THE MERCY SHIP
REEVES, OFF OMORI PRISON
CAMP, Tokyo Bay, Aug. 30.—(UP)
—Surviving 20 months of secret im-
prisonment and torture with a base-
ball bat, Maj. Gregory (Pappy)
Boyington, 32-year-old ace from
Okanogan, Wash., was rescued by
an expedition commanded by Com-
modore Roger Simpson, he told me
today.

Boyington was reported dead when he was shot down over Rabaul in 1944. He had 28 Japanese planes and a Congressional Medal of Honor to his credit.

Mother Always Hoped

His mother, Mrs. Grace Hallenbeck, of Okanogan, never gave up hope. Frequently she expressed to newspapermen her belief that her son would return, although she had never heard from him directly or indirectly.

Boyington said he was shot down during the morning of January 3, 1944. He had 22 mm. wounds on his head, neck, arms and ear and his ankle was broken. The main gas tank on his Corsair blew up.

"I flipped my plane on its back and unfastened the safety belt," Boyington said. "I dropped 100 feet to the water and was stunned by the impact."

Strafed By Japs

Taking off his shoes and clothes, he treaded water. Four Japanese in Zekes strafed him until they ran out of ammunition.

"Finally I located the rubber boat from my plane and inflated it," he said. "After a few hours, a Japanese submarine surfaced nearby and took me aboard off Cape St. George and transported me to Rabaul."

"At Rabaul, I was blindfolded and handcuffed and my medical equipment was taken away. I was questioned the whole night. I had no medical treatment for 10 days during which time my festering wounds smelled so foul I wondered how the Jap questioners could stand the stench.

Got First Bandages

"On the 11th day, another internee was permitted to apply for hot bandages.

"I was held for two months in Rabaul. I trekked into town daily from the camp in the outskirts for continuous grilling. Twenty other airmen were in the camp but I was a special prisoner and had no war prisoner privileges.

"In March, 1944, I was transported to a secret navy camp for questioning. It was in the country village of Ofuna, Japan. Here I was given the baseball bat treatment, standing with my hands tied while the guard, slugged the back of my legs and my backside as hard as possible. The latter was so swollen I could see it over my shoulder.

"I was slugged in the jaw approximately 300 times. Similar beatings killed over prisoners. Even Jap civilians took part in administering the beatings. The barber who shaved our heads every two months delighted in taking pokes at us.

Beat Half Hour
pharmacist's mate observed 1st
ill Harris, the son of Maj. Genr.



MAJ. BOYINGTON

Phil Harris, and who was captured at Corregidor, reading about Russia's success in Europe in a Japanese paper he had fished from the garbage can.

"The Jap called all prisoners into formation, then beat Harris a half hour with a baseball bat. He knock-

ed him down 20 times, until Harris finally became unconscious. The Jap kicked him in the face, ribs and stomach with heavy shoes.

Boylington said Harris recovered from his ordeal.

On April 5, 1945, Boyington was transported to Omori where "politeness was the order of the day." The prisoners were required to bow every morning to the emperor, to bow politely from the waist to guards whenever they wished to use the toilet and to thank the guard for his courtesy.

Unable To Comply

Since most of the prisoners were suffering from dysentery, many could not conform to this rigamarole, Boyington said. They were then beaten or otherwise punished.

The menu consisted of a kilo of maize and rice mixed together, a mess which tasted like chalk. This basic item was supplemented by soy bean soup which was mostly water. An occasional treat was a fish head or seaweed. Boyington's normal weight of 175 pounds fell off to 110 until he got a job as a kitchen assistant. Then his year-old hunger and available food brought him up to 190 pounds.

The marine ace, who still has boundless energy but a jaundiced complexion, now weighs 160 pounds.

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SURRENDER FOR ALLIES—On behalf of the United Nations, (left) M. Wainwright (left), last commander of Corregidor, wh (right), former British commander at Singapore, on assignment with the wartime still picture pool.

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terious conditions, and Mayer said they were all liquidated while he was away on temporary duty in Norway. He said he later heard that 4,000 had been gassed, while the others disappeared through "other methods."

Mayer was arrogant throughout the interview until he learned that he faced probable transfer to Balbianice for trial by the Russians or Poles. Then he turned pale and he gasped: "For God's sake, please reconsider."

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Francisco, left ab
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Wainwright Admits Japs Slapped Him

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(UP)—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright revealed last night that he had been struck many times while in Japanese prison camps in an apparent effort by the Japanese to convince themselves of their own "superiority."

"The Japanese military," he said in a radio interview (NBC), "seemed to go to any lengths to demonstrate what they regarded as Japanese superiority."

Telling for the first time of cruelties and indignities he suffered while in Japanese hands, the defender of Bataan and Corregidor said on one occasion a Japanese private "struck me five times" then knocked me flat as a cake.

"At some prison camps where have been confined . . . off of the grade of colonel and . . . were frequently struck in the face by Japanese soldiers," he said.

Wainwright, hailed as a hero throughout the nation after release from a Manchurian camp, said he was convinced Douglas MacArthur knows what he said.

Stating that "there is soft" about MacArthur, Wainwright declared, "he will find the proper Japanese official will know how to require them to perform the orders he gives them. If Gen. MacArthur is left alone, the Japanese won't have a chance to start war again—certainly not in this generation," he said.

He himself advocated occupation of Japan for at least 20 years and the removal of all Japanese industry or business that "would make it possible for them to beat their ploughshares into swords."

He said he would dedicate his life to preventing future American military unpreparedness.



GEN. WAINWRIGHT REJOINS WIFE

Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's arm is held tightly by his wife, Kitty (right), as they look into each other's eyes upon his arrival in Washington after more than three years in Japanese prison camps. It was the first meeting of the Corregidor hero and his wife in four years. Between them is their son, Commander Jonathan Wainwright of the U. S. Maritime Service. The woman beside him was not identified. (AP Wirephoto)

Wainwright Ready To Tell Prison Story

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright is ready to tell the "pitiful story" of the last days of Corregidor and the prison horrors that followed.

He hasn't said just when his report will be given to the War Department. And there is no indication when it will be given to the public. Perhaps that won't come until the army has tracked down the individual Japanese responsible for the grim details of that story. The general's taking a rest today—a well-earned one. Yesterday he:

1. Saw his wife for the first time in four dreary years.
2. Made three speeches.
3. Got the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Truman.
4. Rode through miles of cheering spectators—in an open car in typical (hot and humid) Washington weather.
5. Held a news conference, at which he disclosed that Japanese jailers heaped "indignities" on high-ranking American officers.

"The American people," he said, "must realize fully the nature of the enemy we knew so well."

Yesterday's schedule was strenuous enough to put a well man in the hospital. But Wainwright, 62, and with a toothache to boot, showed the same stuff that brought him through his long ordeal.

He grinned and waved to the thousands upon thousands who cheered for "Skinny." And his voice was firm and determined when he spoke of "the brave men who fell not in battle but died in foul prison camps of their captors' cruelty and neglect."

Wainwright is expected to remain in seclusion today at nearby Fort Myer, Va., where he formerly was commandant.

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B-29 Crewman Forced To Make Nude March, Then Cremated Alive

Unbelievable Torture Of 3 Captured Airmen In Han- kow Revealed.

HANKOW, China, Oct. 23.—(AP)—American intelligence officers today related a story on Japanese torture of three B-29 crewmen who were submitted to such humiliations that their names never may be revealed—for the sake of their relatives.

One of the fliers, almost naked, was forced to walk through Hankow's wintry streets. One eye was virtually gouged out and he was showered with gasoline and burned alive, on orders of a Japanese military schoolmaster.

Two Others Cremated

Two fellow B-29 crewmen also were cremated, but whether they were alive when the fires were lighted has not been determined. They, too, were forced to make the same tortuous walk through Hankow. The fire-blackened bodies of all three have been recovered.

A fourth flier, who survived the crash of the Chengtu-based B-29 50 miles north of Hankow, was injured so seriously he was taken to a hospital and thus escaped the fate of his buddies. He was transferred to Shanghai and is believed to have been liberated.

The incident was well remembered by scores of Chinese in Hankow because the city received its worst raid of the war only two days after the public torture of the Americans. Many believed the heavy bombing was a reprisal.

Those who saw the death march said the superintendent of a Japanese-sponsored "model youth corps" ordered the hideous tortures because he wanted to make an impression on his charges as a strong taskmaster.

Were Only Shorts

The American fliers began their cold walk early in the afternoon. Streets of the former Chinese capital were lined with crowds which were exhorted by gendarmes to strike and throw icy water on the men as they passed. The Americans were clad only in their shorts.

Witnesses said one Japanese dressed as a Chinese ran out of the crowd and poked out the eye of one of the airmen with a sharp stick.

The Japanese turned the Chinese Dah Pu bank building in the heart of Hankow into a torture and death factory. An estimated 10,000 Chinese were put through this house of torture and only about 6,000 emerged alive.

Behind the gray stone walls of the bank were the usual stock devices of the Japanese army, including equipment for the war treatment and squeeze machines for sensitive parts of the human body.

One torture instrument was used to hang a man from a beam by his thumbs in such a way that if he eased himself up with his bare feet, he would cut them to ribbons on broken glass.

The bank furnace was used to cremate those who did not survive.

Yanks Forced In The Rain Debated Fate

He was killed on the morning of Dec. 23 when the Japanese sailed ashore.

Fought To Death

"Hank said he wouldn't be taken," the ex-teacher said. He walked into the Japs with his Thompson sub-machine gun. When his ammunition was gone, he shot him down.

"Two days later they let us buy him."

"Hank flew against Japanese planes and ships and worked until he was so tired he staggered. He was brave and gallant, contemptuous of the Japs, and he gave spirit to all of us."

Another unsung Wake hero was identified by the survivor as Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class Jim Heason (home town not given), who patched up "Hank's" little air force and kept it fighting.

The Kentuckian said the civilians working on Wake when the Japanese came conducted themselves bravely throughout the battle and the surrender.

Aboard the prison ship leaving Wake, he said, the captives were herded into a suffocating hold without water.

"The Japs posted the most brutal document of regulations any of us had ever seen," he said. "About all we could do without getting the death penalty was to breathe, and we had to do that quietly."

"All I can say is that it's wonderful to be back with America."

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They remained until February 3 when they were rescued by units of the First Cavalry division.

The girls were in an advanced state of malnutrition brought about by a meager diet of rice, but nevertheless they organized a hospital in the camp and took what care they could of 4,000 civilian prisoners.

Spite on the part of the Japanese made it impossible for the Red Cross to get supplies in to these girls and, in the whole time they were imprisoned, they received only one box of food each and one medical kit for their hospital.

Wake Island Yanks Forced To Sit Naked In The Rain While Japs Debated For

By RUSSELL ANNABEL

KANOYA, Japan, Sept. 6.—(Delayed)—(UP)—The conquered marines and American civilian workers on Wake Island spent Christmas eve, 1941, sitting naked in the rain while their Japanese captors argued whether to kill every man on the spot.

The story of that nightmarish Christmas eve was told for the first time today by a liberated survivor of the island garrison, a 28-year-old former grade school teacher from Millstone, Ky., who served as an aviation machinist's mate on Wake.

Forced To Surrender

The ex-teacher was on watch at 1:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23, when the Japanese finally fought their way ashore. The battered marine garrison, facing overwhelming odds in numbers and firepower and with its five remaining planes useless in the dark, was forced to surrender.

"The Japs lined up all the civilians and the military, stripped away even our shorts and shoes and wired our hands behind us," he said.

"We were marched to the airport and made to sit in the blazing sun. At first they said they were going to kill all of us. Then they decided not to."

"They asked how many cooks were present and ordered them put to work."

Given No Food

The Japanese gave them no food all that day, however, and allowed them only a small quantity of water taken from filthy gasoline drums, although good water was available. Most of the men retched up the foul water.

"It rained that night and they tried to crowd 1,400 of us into a hangar built for one plane," he recalled. "We began suffocating, so they sent us back to sit naked in the rain all Christmas eve."

"The next day, Christmas, they gave us a piece of bread the size of my hand and an equal-sized piece of cheese."

Too Weary To Sing

"It was the worst Christmas any of us ever spent. We tried singing carols, but we were too weary to sing, too sick at heart for friends we had seen die gallantly."

The following day, the prisoners were transferred to the civilian barracks on Wake, which had escaped undamaged in the Japanese bombing, and they were kept there until Jan. 12, 1942. Then they were loaded aboard a prison ship, the Nitta Maru, and started on their way to various Japanese prison camps.

The ex-teacher said the entire siege of Wake island, from Dec. 8, when the Japanese bombers first appeared, until they were overwhelmed on the 23rd, was a constant struggle to keep the five marine Grumman fighters in the air.

"We had had 12 planes, but the others were destroyed in the air on the first day, when the Japanese bombers hit us unexpectedly."

Not At Stations

"We'd known that war had begun, but we were not at battle stations when they first came over."

"Our top hero, aside from Major Devereaux, was a pilot we called 'Hammerin' Hank,' who flew when he wouldn't let the pilots under him fly."

The unidentified "Hammerin' Hank" became America's first ace of World War Two when he shot down seven Japanese planes in the first three days of the battle.

He was killed on the morning of Dec. 23 when the Japanese sailed ashore.

Fought To Death

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"All I can say is that it's wonderful to be back with America."



LITERARY PRIZE OF WAR—Account of the American surrender in Japan. "This Is My Story" will be published in daily installments at



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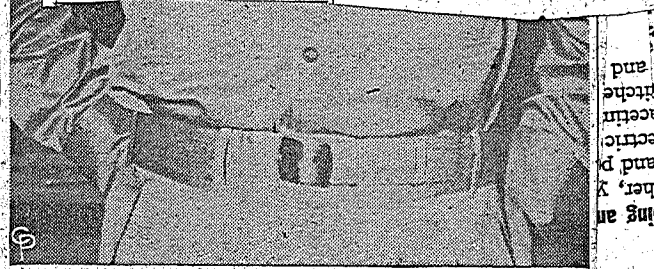
WIFE—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright is writing his own account of the American surrender in the Philippines and his years of cruel imprisonment in Japan. "This Is My Story" will be published in The Asheville Citizen starting next week. It will appear in daily installments and run for six weeks.

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VICTORY—This is the "victory picture" of General Douglas MacArthur, taken at his headquarters in Manila shortly before he left for Japan where he received the final surrender of the Japanese empire to the allied forces which he led from the dark days of Bataan to eventual conquest of the Japanese empire.

Doctors Report 23,000
Died In Japanese Camps

Bodies Burned On Spits;
Sadistic Experiments
Made By Physician

By FRANK TREMAINE
ABOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP BENEVOLENCE, Tokyo Bay, Sept. 1. (UP)—The Japanese medical officer in charge of the Shitagawa prison camp today confirmed some of the worst charges of barbaric mistreatment of allied prisoners and U. S. doctors said at least 23,000 of the 30,000 Americans in the Far East at the outbreak of war had died—many in prisons where they underwent sadistic "medical treatments."

Twenty-nine-year-old Capt. Hisikichi Tokoda, graduated from a Japanese medical college only six years ago but placed in charge of Shinagawa's hospital which served some 8,000 allied prisoners, defended the treatment of prisoners as "standard practice in Japan."

Admits Mistreatment
He admitted: (1) Patients were sometimes given the barbaric "mochasa" or burning treatment; (2) they sometimes were slapped by Japanese guards; (3) they suffered from malnutrition due to insufficient food; (4) the patients were required to do "light" work; (5) those too sick to work sometimes were placed on reduced rations.

He denied: (1) That Red Cross supplies were withheld; (2) that allied doctors in the hospital ever were prevented from attending patients; (3) that patients were ever kicked or beaten.

All these types of "treatment" he steadfastly defended as "standard practice."

Doctors Report Cruelties
Earlier I interviewed Navy Commander Dr. Mark Leonard Gottlieb, New York city, captured on Guam in December, 1941, and Dr.

PARENTS OF MANY
LIBERATED MEN
TO FLY TO COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1. (P)—Parents of many men just liberated from Japanese prison camps are being invited to fly to San Francisco at government expense to greet their sons upon arrival here, a War department spokesman disclosed today.

He said the program is being undertaken by the army chief of staff.

Army officials explained that liberated prisoners are accorded "exceptional rights" which include immediate transportation any place they wish to go, not only for themselves but also for their families.

was in a small box—resembling the Japanese practice of cremating the dead and putting the ashes in a small box.

5. Cremating the bodies of allied prisoners on spits over open fires.

Gottlieb, who spent almost the entire war in prison camps, estimated that not more than 7,000 men were alive of the 30,000 who comprised the U. S. army forces of the Far East at the start of the war. Although many of those men died on Bataan and other battlefields, he estimated that "thousands" of others died in prison camps.

He said he was unable to estimate how many additional thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen who arrived later in the Pacific also died in prison camps.

5,000 Died In Philippines
Keschner, who was imprisoned 22 months in the Philippines and then was transferred to Japan, estimated that 5,000 men alone died in Philip-

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WIFE—Gen. Jonathan
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Department of the War
Bank and Trust company which
is being opened on the second
floor of the Wachovia build-
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NEW TIME-PAYMENT
The new time-payment
plan for the principal cotton grow-
ers in the Southeast
has been announced by
the American Cotton
Association.

Chicago
Boston
Philadelphia
New York
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Antonio
Dallas
Houston
Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Vancouver
Portland
Seattle
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1945

Long-Missing Enka Flier Reported Safe

(Continued From Page One)

had learned when her son would reach Asheville.

As he explained the purpose of the call, the reporter was conscious of a sudden tension at the other end of the line. There was an instant of silence. Then, in a voice hardly audible, Mrs. Slikker said that she had had no word of Dirk's safety.

The reporter offered to read her the release prepared by the information bureau, but was interrupted at the end of the first paragraph: "Do you think this can be authentic?" she asked, incredulous.

She was assured that the letter accompanying the dispatch was on the stationery of the information bureau and was signed by its press director.

As the reading continued, a breathless voice interrupted from time to time with a quick "yes" to confirm some statement of the boy's record with which she was familiar.

And once during the reading she interrupted to exclaim to the flier's grandmother, when the latter entered the room from which Mrs. Slikker was telephoning: "Dirk's safe!"

Mr. Slikker long since had given the boy up for lost, his wife said, but she could never bring herself to believe he was dead. To make the anxious days pass more swiftly, she had devoted every spare minute, she explained, to war work, chiefly at the army and navy hospitals, and only yesterday morning a soldier at Moore General hospital, knowing of her anxiety, assured her: "You'll be getting good news any day now."

Mr. and Mrs. Slikker were unable to account for their having had no notification that their son is safe. Mr. Slikker has been in constant communication, he said, with the Dutch authorities in Washington and Australia, and last February Mrs. Slikker asked The Times and the Associated Press to carry an appeal to anyone in the United States who may have escaped from Java and who knew her son to communicate with her. But nothing came of that.

The latest news came on the heels of recent reports received by Mr. Slikker, who is maintenance engineer at the American Enka corporation plant, that a married daughter and his only sister, both in Holland, are safe. No word had been received from them since Pearl Harbor.

Account Of Adventures

The Netherlands Information bureau's account of the adventures of young Slikker, who lived in Asheville from 1939 to 1941, follows:

"An American airman who fought the Japanese on Java, in the Netherlands East Indies, twice escaped from Japanese imprisonment, hid for two years, married, and finally was interned, will shortly leave for his home in the United States. He is Dirk Slikker, 24, of Enka, near Asheville, N. C.

"The son of Dutch parents, he enlisted in the Netherlands army air force in April, 1941, and underwent preliminary training at Stratford, Ontario. He was then sent to Java for flight training and became a reconnaissance pilot with the rank of sergeant. When the Pacific war broke out, he was awaiting shipment to Great Britain.

"His group was making one of the first reconnaissance flights of the war when the six planes were suddenly jumped by 15 Japanese navy Zeros.

"All we could do was streak for home," Slikker related. "Only two planes out of the six made it. We knew the country better than the Japanese and managed to get away by flying very low through twisting, narrow valleys and ravines."

A few days later Slikker was again with a flight of six planes on a similar mission when 30 navy Zeros attacked. Although Slikker's rear gunner managed to shoot down two of the enemy planes, again only two of the Netherlands Indies planes managed to regain their base. Again his plane was among them.

Made Way To Coast

"Later, when his unit was being evacuated from the Indies by air, Slikker missed by two hours the Martin bomber which was to have carried him out and he was forced to remain. He made his way to the

Long-Missing Enka Flier Reported Safe

Through a mimeographed sheet that came to this newspaper, Mr. and Mrs. D. Slikker of Enka have received the first word they have had of their son, Dirk, 24, since the fall of Java, in the Dutch East Indies, early in 1942.

The sheet, one of the regular newspaper releases of the Netherlands Information bureau in New York, said that young Slikker, Dutch army flier, is safe, told the dramatic story of his life in Japanese-held Java, and announced that he will leave soon for his home at Enka.

Escaped Twice From Japs

During the nearly four years since the Japs' conquest of the Dutch East Indies he twice escaped from prison, married, remained in hiding for two years, posed as a Dutch civilian, and finally was interned as a civilian. He was released from the internment camp a few days ago.

A reporter, taking it for granted that the young flier's parents had been notified of his safety, telephoned Mrs. Slikker at the Slikker home, 9 Lake drive, to inquire if she

(Continued On Page Five)

Continued From Page One

Doctors

Harold W. Keschner, New York city, captured on Bataan.

They described the inhuman conditions and treatments which they said Tokoda prescribed for "experimental" purposes.

Today I visited the hospital—and found it even worse in some respects than we had been led to believe. We also found Tokoda there. Under questioning he unwittingly confirmed many of the Americans' charges and thereby indicted the entire Japanese handling of allied prisoners by defending his own practices as standard.

Gottlieb and Keschner listed the following among the many cruelties inflicted on allied prisoners:

1. Failing to treat allied fliers as regular prisoners and subjecting them to such tortures as jabbing splinters under their fingernails in a fruitless effort to get military information.
2. Pouring small amounts of incense-like powder into open wounds and then setting it afire, leaving the victims horribly disfigured.
3. Injecting mixtures of bile drained from gall bladders and acid into tubercular patients in an experiment to find a cure for tuberculosis.

Mental Torture

4. Subjecting prisoners to endless mental torture, such as repeating the phrase "very soon all of you will be in a small box"—referring to the Japanese practice of cremating the dead and putting the ashes in a small box.
5. Cremating the bodies of allied prisoners on spits over open fires.

Gottlieb, who spent almost the entire war in prison camps, estimated that not more than 7,000 men were alive of the 30,000 who comprised the U. S. army forces of the Far East at the start of the war. Although many of those men died on Bataan and other battlefields, he estimated that "thousands" of others died in prison camps.

He said he was unable to estimate how many additional thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen who arrived later in the Pacific also died in prison camps.

5,000 Died In Philippines

Keschner, who was imprisoned 22 months in the Philippines and then was transferred to Japan, estimated that 5,000 men alone died in Philippines camps.

Gottlieb said that American fliers got "special treatment," both from civilians who often beat and tortured them after they parachuted into Japan and by officials who tortured them for information.

He told of one B-29 pilot whom civilians bound up, tied to a motorcycle and dragged through the streets. Then they tied him to a village flagpole and foully abused him. He said fliers were subjected to beatings and the "finger nail" treatment at an inquisition center near Tokyo known as the "Black Hole of Japan."

Medical Experiments

Both doctors said that a lieutenant—later promoted to captain—Dr. Tokoda practiced impossible experiments on prisoners at the Shinagawa "hospital," where he was chief medical officer. The camp commander was a Col. Suzuki, who ordered barbaric burning treatments based on superstition. The burning of open wounds with incense-like powder caused infections which resulted in the deaths of two men and left others scarred for life.

Gottlieb said that Tokoda experimented with various injections. One was to inject nicotine acid in the spine, resulting in excruciating pain and vomiting. Keschner, who was forced to laboratory work, said Tokoda "experimented particularly on tuberculous cases," injecting a mixture of acid and bile.

Keschner said that as might be expected, the patients became worse and developed enormous lung cavities which resulted in death much sooner even than had they the best of treatment.

Lt. Comdr. Arno Town, New York city, a medical officer aboard this hospital ship, said that approximately 50 per cent of prisoners thus far liberated have tuberculosis.

Gottlieb said Tokoda refused to permit him to perform autopsies on the dead. Keschner, however, said he was able to perform some autopsies on the "experimental cases" because Tokoda "was so clumsy he couldn't do an autopsy without cutting off his finger."

The doctors reported that once when the crematorium was damaged in an air raid, bodies were cremated on spits over open fires. They said that tons of Red Cross supplies were stored at Shinagawa but were not distributed to the prisoners. Gottlieb said he begged for two boxes of Red Cross medical supplies for seriously sick patients but was refused, even though Japanese soldiers were using 300 such

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...and kept it fighting.
The Kentuckian said the civilians
working on Wake when the Japa-
nese came conducted themselves
bravely throughout the battle and
the surrender.
Aboard the prison ship leaving
Wake, he said, the captives were
herded into a suffocating hold
without water.
"The Japs posted the most brutal
document of regulations any of us
had ever seen," he said. "About all
we could do without getting the
death penalty was to breathe, and
we had to do that quietly.
"All I can say is that it's won-
derful to be back with American

tered the room from
Slikker was telephoning:
"Dirk's safe!"
Mr. Slikker long since had given
the boy up for lost, his wife said,
but she could never bring herself
to believe he was dead. To make
the anxious days pass more swiftly,
she has devoted every spare minute,
she explained, to war work, chiefly
at the army and navy hospitals, and
only yesterday morning a soldier
at Moore General hospital, know-
ing of her anxiety, assured her:
"You'll be getting good news any
day now."

Mr. and Mrs. Slikker were unable
to account for their having had
no notification that their son is
safe. Mr. Slikker has been in con-
stant communication, he said, with
the Dutch authorities in Washing-
ton and Australia, and last Febru-
ary Mrs. Slikker asked The Times
and the Associated Press to carry
an appeal to anyone in the United
States who may have escaped from
Java and who knew her son to
communicate with her. But nothing
came of that.

The latest news came on the heels
of recent reports received by Mr.
Slikker, who is maintenance engi-
neer at the American Enka corpora-
tion plant, that a married daughter
and his only sister, both in Holland,
are safe. No word had been re-
ceived from them since Pearl Har-
bor.

Account Of Adventures
The Netherlands Information
bureau's account of the adventures
of young Slikker, who lived in Ashe-
ville from 1939 to 1941, follows:

"An American airman who fought
the Japanese on Java, in the Neth-
erlands East Indies, twice escaped
from Japanese imprisonment, hid
for two years, married, and finally
was interned, will shortly leave for
his home in the United States. He
is Dirk Slikker, 24, of Enka plant,
Asheville, N.C., and under-
went preliminary training at Strat-
ford, Ontario. He was then sent to
Java for flight training and became
a reconnaissance pilot with the rank
of sergeant. When the Pacific war
broke out, he was awaiting ship-
ment to Great Britain.

"His group was making one of
the first reconnaissance flights of
the war when the six planes were
suddenly jumped by 15 Japanese
navy Zeroes.

"All we could do was streak for
home," Slikker related. "Only two
planes out of the six made it. We
knew the country better than the
Japanese and managed to get away
by flying very low through twisting,
narrow valleys and ravines."

A few days later Slikker was
again with a flight of six planes on
a similar mission when 30 navy
Zeroes attacked. Although Slikker's
rear gunner managed to shoot down
two of the enemy planes, again only
two of the Netherlands Indies
planes managed to regain their base.
Again his plane was among them.

Made Way To Coast

"Later, when his unit was being
evacuated from the Indies by air,
Slikker missed by two hours the
Martin bomber which was to have
carried him out and he was forced
to remain. He made his way to the
coast, hoping to find some sort of
boat by which to reach Australia.
But he was picked up by the Japa-

were alive of the 30,000 who com-
prised the U. S. army forces of the
Far East at the start of the war.
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on Bataan and other battlefields,
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for two boxes of Red Cross medical
supplies for seriously sick patients,
but was refused, even though Japa-
nese soldiers were using 200 such
boxes for beds.

**When Your "Innards"
are Crying the Blues**



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel
punky as the dickens, brings on stomach
upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort,
take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine
to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "in-
nards", and help you feel bright and
chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful sen-
na laxative contained in good old Syrup
Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

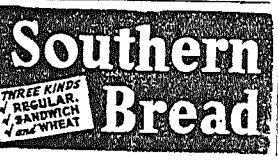
MANY DOCTORS use pepsin prepara-
tions in prescriptions to make the medi-
cine more palatable and agreeable to
take. So be sure your laxative is con-
tained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the fa-
vorite of millions for 50 years, and feel
that wholesome relief from constipa-
tion. Even finicky children love it.

CAUTION: Use only as directed.

DR. CALDWELL'S
SENNALAXATIVE

CONTAINED IN **SYRUP PEPSIN**



nese and imprisoned in Bandoeng.
"One night he escaped and hid
for two days in a Chinese hotel.
Again he was arrested and again
he escaped, crawling through barbed
wire at night after being held three
days in a school building. He then
walked across the mountains to
Buitenzorg, keeping just ahead of
a pursuing Japanese patrol. In
Buitenzorg he found his fiancée,
Olga Dengah, and shortly there-
after the couple were secretly mar-
ried.

"They moved to Bandoeng,
where for two years Slikker sup-
ported himself and his bride by
making and selling such things as
knitting needles and candles, and
selling his personal belongings.
Three times during this period the
Japanese came to arrest him, but
each time he was tipped off and
went into hiding. Finally, in July of
last year, he was picked up by
agents of the Japanese Political
Investigation department.

"He managed to hide his identity
and pass himself off as a Dutch
civillian. He was able to do this be-
cause not only were his parents
Dutch, but he himself had attended
the Merchant Marine academy at
Delfzijl, in the Netherlands. As a
result, he was interned in a civilian
camp. Had his true identity become
known, he would have faced much
severer punishment. He was released
from the camp a few days ago."

Cpl. F. O. Crisp Survived Death March On Bataan

Bryson City Man Back Home After Being Liberated

By EARL T. FREEMAN

Cpl. French O. Crisp, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Crisp, of Bryson City, is a man who could win many votes as the toughest man in the U. S. army.

Back home after three years and five months imprisonment in a Japanese prisoner of war camp during which time he was beaten, worked, and half-starved, he still looks as if he could lick 10 or 15 Japs single-handed and unarmed.

A survivor of the Death March on Bataan, he arrived in the States Oct. 20 and is now home on a 10-day furlough while the army gets caught up on his service record. He then expects to have a 90-day furlough.

He went overseas with an aviation engineer group and arrived in Manila on October 23, 1941. After the Philippines were invaded by the Japanese and the fighting became tough—and there were no airplanes to keep up—his unit was converted into infantry. It was as an infantryman that Cpl. Crisp served all through the long, bitter, losing battle of Bataan.

Taken Prisoner In 1942

He was taken prisoner April 9, 1942, at the time of the mass surrender of American troops on Bataan. Surviving the long, grueling Death March, during which time he and the other men were fed by the Japanese only once, he was sent to Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac province.

On the march from Mariveles to San Fernando, where they were packed into freight cars, many of the men grew too weary or too starved to continue and were bayoneted, beaten, and killed by the Japs.

Cpl. Crisp lived on sugar cane plus the small handful of rice given him by the Japs and drank water from mud holes. Many of the men drank water that was running over the bodies of both Jap and American dead. Many of the men suffered from dysentery.

Within a day or so after his arrival at Camp O'Donnell, Cpl. Crisp was sent out on a work detail to a mountain province in Northern Luzon. The men were told that they were going to build bridges.

Instead, Cpl. Crisp related, they were forced to accompany the Japs as bodyguards against the guerrillas and to carry supplies into a section of the island where the Japs had not yet penetrated. A number of the Americans were killed by guerrilla bands on the journey. During the trip the Japs killed, beat, raped, and committed other crimes against the Filipinos.

He came off this detail after three months, weighing 83 pounds.

Prisoners Beaten

He was sent to Camp Cabanatuan where he was forced to bury the dead, work on farms, and do general camp work. He and the other Americans were severely beaten if they stopped or slowed up at work. "Their favorite weapons," Cpl. Crisp said, in speaking of the Jap guards, "were golf club handles, but they used everything else including picks, shovels, or whatever else was handy."

He remained at this camp until July 6, 1944, when he was put aboard a ship in Manila bay and taken to Camp Moji, Kyushu, 125 miles north of Nagasaki. While there he worked on Honshu island, being ferried across the bay by the Japs, until the Japs began losing many ships through bombings and mined waters and became afraid to make the trip.

He was later put to work in warehouses, where, he said, he stole as much food as possible and destroyed a great deal more food and supplies that the Japs could have used. Once, during a raid over the area by American planes, he managed to gather a number of Jap grenades and began to rain them on the Japs in their fox-holes.

Some of the men working along with him in the warehouses were caught stealing food and were nearly beaten to death. Some in another near-by camp caught stealing food were beheaded after they were forced to dig their own graves, Cpl. Crisp said.

He and the others working in the warehouses would eat raw rice and soy beans they managed to steal and would divide their loot with others in the prison.

Two Friendly Families

There were two Jap families near by that would slip food to the American prisoners. "They would have given us news of the war, too, had they dared," Cpl. Crisp said.

The head of one of the families was a trader of silk and had been all over the world, including America; he said he was very fond of Americans and Britons. Cpl. Crisp



CPL. FRENCH O. CRISP

Weather

ASHEVILLE DATA

(Nov. 3, 1945)

Temperature

Highest 68; one year ago 69.
Lowest 45; one year ago 44.
Absolute maximum (this day) 74 in 1906.
Absolute minimum (this day) 21 in 1911.
Average temperature for the day 56; normal 49.

Precipitation Data For The Month
Normal 2.23; greatest amount 4.85 in 1938; least amount 0.07 in 1909; amount for the past 24 hours ended at 7:30 p. m., 0.25; deficiency for the month —0.03; excess for the year +1.20.

Hourly Temperatures

8 a. m.	54	3 p. m.	53
9 a. m.	55	4 p. m.	48
10 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	47
11 a. m.	56	6 p. m.	45
12 noon	56	7 p. m.	45
1 p. m.	55	8 p. m.	44
2 p. m.	55		
Sunrise 6:55 a. m.		Sunset 5:32 p. m.	

FORECASTS

North Carolina and South Carolina:
Sunday fair and cooler.

DATA FROM OTHER CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1945—U. S. weather bureau report of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., in the principal cotton-growing areas and elsewhere:

Station	Highest	Lowest	Prec.
Asheville	68	45	.25
Atlanta	59	37	.66
Boston	72	54	.00
Charlotte	46	38	.61
Chicago	41	30	.00
Cincinnati	52	42	.02
Cleveland	48	37	.07
Duluth	30	23	.00
Fort Worth	62	45	.00
Jacksonville	84	59	.00
Key West	84	72	.00
Knoxville	59	49	.63
Los Angeles	82	68	.00
Miami	80	71	.00
New Orleans	78	68	.28
New York	69	58	.03
Raleigh	77	59	.00
St. Louis	51	32	.02
San Francisco	84	58	.00
Seattle	60	53	.00
Tampa	83	67	.00
Washington	72	59	.01
Wilmington	80	67	.00

HARVARD, MIT PROFESSORS VISIT BLACK MOUNTAIN

BLACK MOUNTAIN — Visiting Black Mountain college and attending the annual advisory council meetings, are Dr. Robert Ulrich, professor of the philosophy of education of Harvard university, and Dr. John Burchard, director, Albert Farwell Bemis foundation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and professor of architecture.

Dr. Ulrich talked to the community group Thursday about present-day educational problems; Dr. Burchard talked Friday night on the subject of reconstruction in Europe. As a member of a civil group appointed to study the extent of the British and American bombing on Germany, Dr. Burchard toured Germany last summer for purposes of studying the situation there.

guard houses, leaving them there for days without food or water."

Saw Smoke From Nagasaki

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, he saw the tall columns of smoke billowing in the air from Camp Moji although it was 125 miles away. He could not believe what had happened even after he had been told of it.

Then finally came the day when the Jap commander of the prison camp called the prisoners out and told them they had won the war. Cpl. Crisp quoted him as follows: "The war is over. You are the victors. We are no longer your enemies. We are your friends."

The corporal said he had heard many Japs repeat over and over their hatred for the Americans and that he believes this to still be the case.

He received three letters from home while in prison and had been allowed to send typewritten cards home twice. On the cards was "My health is good excellent fair." Prisoners were instructed to underline one.

After his liberation he and the other Americans found bags of mail two and three years old that had never been delivered. They found Red Cross packages of medicine, including sulfa drugs — medicine that would have saved many pris-

Three Asheville fliers who spent some 12 months together in a Nazi prison camp have returned to their homes and are spending leaves with their families.
The officers are Lt. Clyde W.

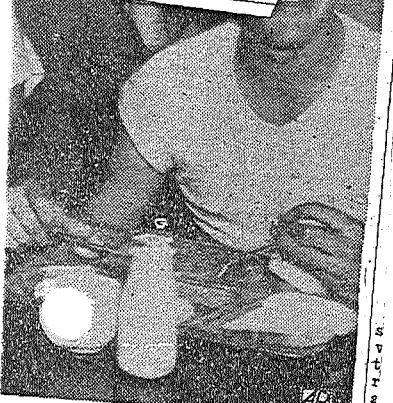
Lt. G. L. Leslie, Lt. C. Davis, and Lt. G. L. Leslie. Casual acquaintances while they were going to Lee Edwards high school they became close buddies during their imprisonment together. Shot down in aerial combat over Germany within a period of a few weeks, they lived together in the same prison barracks.

First Lt. Bradley, B-17 pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Bradley, Sr., of 28 Chatham road, was downed on his 28th combat mission, April 18, 1944; Second Lt. Davis, B-17 navigator, son of Mrs. F. A. Turner of 200 Rankin avenue, was shot down May 5, 1944, by Messerschmitt-109's on his 18 combat mission, and Lt. Leslie, B-24 navigator, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Leslie, Sr., of Arden, was shot down in flames April 1, 1944, during his 10th combat mission. All were members of the eighth air force.

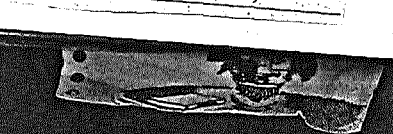


INGKING—On his air-
wright (center) and
led by Lt. Gen. A. C.
Chungking via Aome

S—Maj. Gen. Charles A. Wil-
f's staff, towers over Japanese
(second from left), vice chief
ngement delegation, talks to
Signal Corps Radiophoto)



ADED FOR FUEL—Seaman Second
(left) of Jenkinjones, W. Va., and
24. of Florence, S. C., have break-
ar San Francisco Sept. 21 after their
camp. The two naval gunners, on
by a German raider in the South At-
were traded to the Japanese, along
for fuel.—(AP Wirephoto)



near Limburg

Believed British Wives Of Yanks To Get Free Ride To U. S.

LONDON, April 9. (AP)—The British wives of American soldiers are receiving free transportation to the United States, and about 20,000 of them are eligible for the trip. Maj. G. R. McLaughlin, assistant adjutant general in charge of the return-of-dependents section of the U. S. army European theater of operations, said "some 200 already have made the Atlantic crossing. About 20,000 of them are eligible."

All expenses are paid from the travelers' doorstep to destination, with exception of subsistence, which costs the brides an estimated dollar a day, the major said. Their children also are transported free. "Every effort is made to provide them with comforts," McLaughlin said. "Nurses, special diet kitchens and facilities for care of babies are some of the features aboard ships." He said husbands travel on the same boat when this is possible.

and cremated by specially selected SS guards.

After residents of Hadamar repeatedly complained of the stench of burning bodies and gas, the bishop of Muenster had written a protesting letter, the Nazis switched from gas to hypodermic injections and from cremation to mass burial to do away with the last 5,000 "euthanasia" cases.

All victims were executed under the Nazi "mercy killing" statute passed in 1939 and used by party leaders as legal sanctions for the mass murder of their enemies and slaves who were unable to work.

The murder factory was unmasked as the result of information given by German civilians and the work by a British investigator, Capt. Brinkley Hamilton.

German civilians who ran the asylum—a 70-year-old doctor, a 45-year-old chief woman's nurse and a middle-aged chief warden—were arrested.

10 Prisoners

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP)—The U. S. government today charged Germany with "deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty" in the treatment of American prisoners.

The war and state departments declared in a joint statement that actions are being uncovered daily which "have shocked the entire civilized world."

The statement was issued by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of State Stettinius and read by Stimson at his weekly news conference. Stimson called it a "balanced statement" on the condition of American prisoners in the Reich.

The statement declared that atrocities against American prisoners "are documented by the pitiable condition of liberated American soldiers," adding:

"The American nation will not forget them. It is our relentless determination that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes against American citizens and against civilization itself will be brought to justice."

In general, the statement said, conditions under which American prisoners are held in Germany are "deplorable." Some 70,000 American men are captives in the interior of Germany, it added, and the con-

(Continued On Page Six)

(Continued From Page One) ditions under which many are living "are due to a large extent to Germany's fanatical determination to continue a hopeless war, with a resultant disintegration under disastrous military defeat."

"Since the beginning of this year," the statement said, "there has been a steadily increasing failure on the part of the German government to provide, according to the standards established by the Geneva convention, for American prisoners of war in German custody."

As a result, it continued, the U. S. government in co-operation with the Swiss government as protecting power, the Swedish government, the American and the international Red Cross, "has been and is doing everything within its power to get food and other supplies to these men."

Allied armies advancing from the east and the west into Germany have overrun 27 of the 78 prisoner of war camps and hospitals in which American soldiers were known to have been held. These advances have resulted in the liberation of approximately 15,000 Americans, but the Nazis have hastily removed 36,000 American prisoners into the German interior, where 34,000 others already were held.

The transfer of these 36,000 American prisoners into the interior along with thousands of other Allied prisoners and millions of civilians was carried out in many

OVER THEATRE OF PRISONERS

Yanks Finds Germans Do Not Lack Food But Captives Starved

By THOBURN WIAIT

U. S. 3RD ARMY, Germany, April 20. (AP)—Third army troops are becoming increasingly bitter over German treatment of American prisoners of war.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's divisions already have liberated several camps containing thousands of Americans from every state. The situation was about the same in every prison: the Americans had been forced to walk 100 or more miles to camps and were assigned to filthy quarters which were unheated in cold weather. They were fed barely enough to keep alive.

In some cases, men were forced to do heavy work, although weak from starvation. Some fainted on jobs.

Beaten By Guards

In at least one prison camp, Americans told of beatings received from German guards wielding rifle butts.

Army censors have been wary of passing stories about conditions in these camps. Everything indicating severe cruelty has been stopped until recently. The censors have contended that unfounded exaggerations might be printed, provoking the Germans to retaliate. They also contended that undue anxiety would be created among prisoners' relatives.

The policy now has been relaxed. Correspondents may report what they see, but still cannot write of what liberated Americans tell them. If severe cruelty is involved, such reports still must be referred to higher authorities, who may or may not release them, depending upon verification.

Prisoners Would Tell All

Liberated troops seen in several camps unanimously told this correspondent that the whole truth should be told. One prisoner of war said:

"The Germans could not treat doughboys still in camps much worse and there is always a chance that widespread publicity might cause the Germans to institute reforms."

Perhaps the German captors have been unable to transport American prisoners of war to camps by rail or truck, as do Patton's divisions. It is true that allied bombers have reduced such facilities to a minimum.

However, there is no excuse for assigning Americans to cramped and filthy quarters, or from feeding them minute quantities of watery soup, bread and margarine. Nor is there any excuse for beating them.

Buildings Available

Near every camp this correspondent has seen, there have been large, clean and heated buildings which could be used for prisoners. Throughout overrun Germany, great stores of foodstuff have been found.

The German army grew fat on rations set aside for the troops. This correspondent checked kitchens, cupboards and cellars of scores of civilians. Without exception—even in the homes of the lower classes—there was food aplenty.

The correspondent has yet to see a German soldier or civilian who appeared underfed. Yet in the prisoners' camps, Americans

IN CZECH CITY FINDS HORRORS

New Atrocity Evidence Uncovered When Asch Is Captured

By EDWARD D. BALL

ASCH, Czechoslovakia, April 21. (AP)—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's hard-bitten doughboys today swept into Asch, first Czech city to fall to American arms, and uncovered another Nazi atrocity story.

Lying almost naked in a vermin-ridden jail where they had been abandoned without food or water five days ago were 12 Hungarian Jewish women, survivors of a death march across Germany.

Patton's third army men chased the last German defenders out of this Sudetenland city of 28,000 population at mid-morning. By noon the haggard, helpless women, half of them too weak to stand, had been moved into comfortable German beds and the doughboys were preparing a steaming chicken broth for the sufferers, using fowl from a well-stocked barnyard. The beds were the first the women had seen, the food the best they had eaten since they were driven from their homes in Hungarian Transylvania May 27, 1944.

Asch, where the Hitler admiral, Konrad Henlein, sowed the seeds of disunity that led to dismemberment of the Czechoslovakian republic, was overrun by the Americans against little resistance.

Tell Of Brutality

As the warming aroma of the simmering broth seeped into their rooms, the head-cropped women told their story.

"We were among the Hungarian families taken from our homes at Nagy Varad, Transylvania, May 27, 1944," one of them said. "There were 40 carloads of us packed 72 to a car."

"They took us to Auschwitz (Oswiecim) concentration camp in Silesia where hundreds of thousands of Jews were put to death in gas chambers. Upon our arrival at Auschwitz families were separated. The older people and children were condemned to the gas chamber. Only the healthy in body were spared."

"At mention of the gas chamber, another woman broke out into uncontrolled weeping."

"My nine children," she moaned. "They took them away at Auschwitz... the gas chamber..."

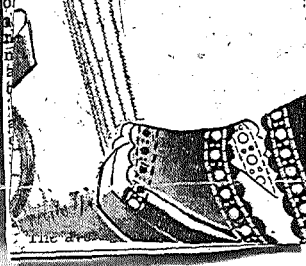
"At Auschwitz they kept us for four months. The first narrator went on. "While we were there they put to death about 8,000 out of every 10,000 brought in."

"From Auschwitz we were taken to Neuhunwerk in Silesia and put to digging antitank ditches. On Jan. 20 of this year they started marching 1,000 of us—all Hungarian Jewish women—across Germany to Hof—some 400 miles. We had only wooden shoes and when they wore out we wrapped rags around our feet or walked barefooted in the snow."

"They gave us only crumbs of bread. For four days there was nothing."

"SS guards walked along behind and shot those who collapsed as they lay in the snow. For the last two weeks of our march it was not so bad. Older SS (Elite Guard) commandants replaced the younger ones."

"When we reached Hof there were only 600 of us. From Hof they marched us toward Asch. We collapsed on the way here and old SS guards who showed some signs of humanity looked the other way when we dropped and did not shoot us. Civilians found us and turned us over to police who put us in the Asch jail. We were kept here until you Americans came." The Americans found only a few Czechs in Asch. When the Germans Germanized the Sudetenland they did a thorough job. Those who didn't become German nationals were packed off.



SIXTEEN W.N.C. REPORTED LIBERATED

Been Held In Prisoner Of Camps

Western North Carolina men reported yesterday those who have been Nazi prisoner of war camps are:

L. Bradley, son of Amos Bradley of the section of Cherokee as missing in action since April 14.

Pvt. Fred L. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brown of Barnardsville, listed as missing since Sept. 14.

Pfc. Wiley Caldwell, husband of Mrs. Mary Haney Caldwell of Clyde, listed as missing since Sept. 19.

S. Sgt. Ralph N. Capps, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Capps of Zirconia, R.F.D. No. 1, listed as missing since October 30.

Pfc. Neal J. Carpenter, son of Mrs. Easter M. Carpenter of Marble, Cherokee county.

Cpl. Herman B. Eaves, son of Robert W. Eaves of Forest City, R.F.D. No. 1, reported March 25, 1943, to be missing in North Africa.

Pfc. William E. Goode, son of Wilke C. Goode of Rutherfordton, R.F.D. No. 1, reported in June, 1943, to be a prisoner.

Pfc. Bernard Jaffe, son of Mrs. Mary Jaffe of 16 Orchard street.

First Lt. John B. Metcalf, son of Grover E. Metcalf of Tryon, reported Oct. 27 to be a prisoner.

Sgt. Joe Moore, Jr., husband of Mrs. Annie Moore of Waynesville.

S. Sgt. Malvern H. Morgan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Morgan and husband of Mrs. Mary G. Morgan, all of Hendersonville, listed as missing in action since Oct. 9, 1943.

Pvt. Donald W. Morris, husband of Mrs. Maysie D. Morris of Fontana Dam.

Pvt. Newton P. Neely, brother of Pauline and Mary Neely of Spindale, reported Feb. 28, 1944, to be a prisoner.

Pfc. Foard J. Prestwood, son of Mrs. Ed Prestwood of Hudson, Caldwell county, listed as missing in Belgium since Dec. 21.

S. Sgt. John A. Scott, son of James A. Scott of Glen Alpine, reported July 20, 1944, to be missing over Germany.

Pfc. Sidney R. Sims, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Sims of Rutherfordton, reported April 12 to be a prisoner.



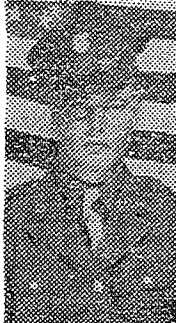
GOODE



MORGAN



METCALF



CALDWELL

LIBERATED — The above men have been liberated from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here.

TWO SOLDIERS FROM THIS AREA ARE LIBERATED

Two Western North Carolina servicemen were reported yesterday to have been released from Nazi prison camps.

Sgt. Jimmy Alderman, of Hendersonville, had been a prisoner of the Germans since August, 1943. He expects to be in the States within six weeks.

Pfc. Benjamin E. Warner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Warner of Murphy, had been a prisoner of war since November 28, 1944. He was in Stalag IV-B.



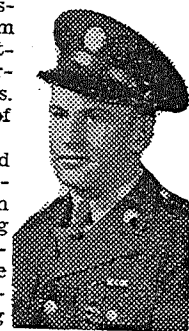
WARNER

Cole Liberated From German Prison Camp

Pfc. Wates Ed Cole, who had been a prisoner of war in Germany since December 10, was liberated by the British forces on April 16, according to a message received from the war department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wates Cole, of Weaverville.

Mrs. Cole had an air mail letter from her son Saturday, saying that he was a patient at a base hospital in Belgium, that during the five months he was a prisoner he had marched over half of Germany and had lost 50 pounds, but had regained 12 pounds during the first week of hospitalization.

Pfc. Cole entered service in March, 1942, and went overseas in June, 1943. He was in an infantry division.



COLE

Campbell Freed From German Prison Camp

Sgt. William E. Campbell, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Campbell of 22 Normandy road, has been released from a German prisoner of war camp, according to information received here.

Sgt. Campbell, whose home is in Summerville, W. Va., had been reported missing in action since March 19. He was serving with the Seventh army.

Case, Liberated, Will Return Home

Pfc. William E. Case, husband of Mrs. Louise Shipman Case of Naples and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Case of Arden, has been liberated from a prisoner of war camp and is returning home, according to word received by his wife.

He was captured at the Anzio beachhead January 30, 1944, and was liberated by American forces April 14. He entered service November 23, 1942, and went overseas March 28, 1943.



CASE

IRE

CPL. JASPER C. FINLEY
Liberated

Mrs.

1944 and
out two
capture.
he was

9 WNC Men Liberated In Germany



S. SGT. GARLAND CRAMSTON
Liberated

Nine more Western North Carolinians today are reported liberated from German war prisons. Included are:

Lt. Harold Farthing, son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Farthing, Newland.
Cpl. Sam Cuthbertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cuthbertson, Crossnore.

Pvt. Claude Conner, Candler, R. F. D. No. 2.

Sgt. Wiley Moore, 118 Stewart avenue, Asheville.

Sgt. Paul Mashburn, Henrietta.

Sgt. Joe Morris, Jr., husband of Mrs. Joe Moore, Jr., Waynesville.

Pvt. Mitchel Swayngim, husband of Mrs. Pauline Melton Swayngim, Black Mountain, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swayngim, Church street, Black Mountain; now in a hospital in England.

S. Sgt. Clarence Albert (Buck) Corbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Corbin, 25 Cherry street, Asheville.

S. Sgt. Garland A. Cranston, husband of Mrs. Garland Cranston, West Asheville, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Nelms, 207 Swannanoa avenue, Asheville.

'Missing' Soldier Gets Wife's Daily Letters

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15. (UP)—Paratrooper Tony Mrozinski began reading 200 letters tonight, letters written in faith by his wife during the long months that he was listed "missing in action."

Some had been returned, stamped "missing in action," others were simply addressed "to my precious husband."

For Tony was home at last. Home after 18 months overseas during which he had been "missing in action," wounded twice, captured by the Germans and had walked 1,300 miles across Europe after being freed by the Russians.

For months Sue Mrozinski prayed for the safety of her husband—Pfc. Anthony J. Mrozinski—for months, every day, she wrote a chatty, newsy letter and placed it with the growing stack of others, tied with a blue

satin ribbon—she knew that some day Tony would read them.

Yesterday, at Fort McPherson, Ga., Tony stepped off a bus with a bunch of GI's and shouted "Babe." Tony had come home.

Tony is a paratrooper. Months ago he dropped into Holland and was captured by the Germans. For a long time the war department didn't know where Tony was, and Sue received the telegram:

"The war department regrets . . . missing in action . . ."

But Sue knew that her husband would come back to her. Each day—as she had done every day he was away—she wrote a letter telling Tony what she was doing.

"They didn't have anything important in them," she said. "Just

—Turn To Page Two

—Continued From Page One

'Missing'

full of gossip about my new dress . . . the show I went to, my work . . ."

"I never let on that I knew he was missing in action."

"At first I sent them to the prisoner of war bureau, but they came back, so I just put them in a neat pile until the day when Tony could sit down to read them all."

Tony started a 60-day furlough tonight and he will read his letters one by one.

Sue wouldn't let a person touch them today. "They're Tony's," she said, "and nobody sees them but him."

There were about 200 letters, none opened. Thirty-six came back at once when he was "missing in action."

Sue knew Tony would come home because she prayed. "It's the only reason he's here with me now," she said. "Tony prayed too, he told me he knew all the time I was praying for him . . . that's why we're together again."

They haven't made any future plans as yet. Tony has 96 points and wants a discharge, Sue said. "He'll need a discharge to have enough time to read all these letters," she laughed.

"People say I'm lucky to get my husband back," she said, "but I know it wasn't luck, it was faith in God and Tony."

Staff Sgt. Corbin Returns To States

Staff Sgt. Clarence A. (Buck) Corbin, Eighth air force B-17 ball turret gunner who was shot down

over Germany May 19, 1944, and a prisoner of the Germans until this spring, has returned to the States and is spending a 60-day furlough with his mother, Mrs. J. T. Corbin of 25 Cherry street.

Sgt. Corbin entered the service in 1942 and received at Fresno, Calif., and El Paso, Texas, going overseas in April 1944. He is a graduate of Lee Edwards high school and was employed by the American Enka corporation before entering the service.



CORBIN

14 More Western North Carolina Men Freed From War Prisons



PFC. NOEL O. PHILLIPS
Liberated



S. SGT. WILLIAM H. HENSON
Liberated



SGT. JOHN PAUL DILLON
Liberated

The happy rolls of liberated men—men who once were in the fighting forces of America before they were clamped into Nazi war prisons—continued to swell today.

Added to the list of freed Western North Carolinians were:

Sgt. John Paul Dillon, son of Mrs. Jerry D. Dillon, 72 Arlington street, Asheville.

S. Sgt. Lawrence M. Rogers, son of Mrs. H. M. Rogers, Candler, R. F. D. No. 1.

Pfc. Waldemar D. Metcalf, husband of Mrs. Willie M. Metcalf, Stockville.

Pfc. Noel O. Phillips, husband of Mrs. N. O. Phillips, 45 Tampa street, Asheville.

T. Sgt. Grady V. Howell, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Howell of the Jonathan Creek section of Haywood county.

Pvt. Thomas W. Bailey, Burnsville.

Pfc. Frank Dills, son of Mr. and

Col. Horace E. Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett of Mill Springs, Polk county, who has been a prisoner of war of the German government since December 16, has been liberated and will be returned to the States soon, his parents have been notified.



BENNETT

Mrs. Mac Dills of the Prentiss section of Macon county.

S. Sgt. Lloyd H. Stevenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Stevenson of Waynesville.

S. Sgt. Wade Pyatt, son of Mrs. Maude Pyatt, Altamont.

Pvt. Columbus E. Dyson, husband of Mrs. Irene F. Dyson Hudson, Caldwell county.

Pfc. Claude I. Hicks, son of Jess Hicks, Bakersville, R. F. D. No. 1.

Pfc. Fred Lamb, husband of Mrs. Dora Lamb, Lenoir.

Pvt. Carl R. Bean, brother of Claude Bean, Old Fort.

S. Sgt. William W. Henson, son of Mrs. Minnie C. Henson, Canton, R. F. D. No. 2.

When Tiberius Gracchus, a Roman aristocrat, proposed to the senate a distribution of state land among the poor the senate had him assassinated.

RELEASED — Pfc. Edward H. Baldridge, above, husband of Mrs. Marjorie Grindstaff Baldridge of Sylva, has been released from a war prison. Formerly employed as a Linotype operator by The Citizen-Times company, Pfc. Baldridge was listed as missing in action last fall. He is the father of a small son, Edward H. Baldridge, Jr.



LIBERATED — Lt. James H. Duncan, Etowah, holder of the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, has been liberated from a war prison. He was taken prisoner by the Nazis a year ago today.

Pvt. Newton P. Neely, brother of Pauline and Mary Neely of Spindale.

TO SEE TRUMAN

French Leader Reported

Preparing Flight To

Washington

PARIS, June 15. (AP)—It was said in official quarters today that Gen. de Gaulle has cancelled all engagements after June 18 in order to be able to leave for the United States. He was said to be hoping to fly to Washington as soon as President

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3 More WNC Servicemen Are Liberated

Three more Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are: Pfc. Don F. Doggett, son of Mrs. Della J. Doggett of Union Mills, Rutherford county, R. F. D. No. 2; a prisoner since July 4, 1944.

Pvt. Baxter F. Fender, Jr., husband of Mrs. Mary K. Fender, 25 South French Broad avenue, Asheville, a prisoner since October 8, 1944.

Pvt. Roy West, son of Mr. and Mrs. John West, Arden, R. F. D. No. 1; a prisoner since his capture in Luxembourg December 19.

Five More WNC Men Are Among Newly Liberated

Western North Carolina servicemen whose names appear on lists of newly-liberated war prisoners include:

T. Sgt. Gilbert Maney, 108 Pennsylvania avenue, West Asheville.

T. Sgt. B. B. Bridgewater, 181 Courtland place, Asheville.

Pvt. J. C. Culbreath, Tryon.

Pvt. Chester C. Eckenrod, Canton.

Pvt. Baxter F. Fender, Jr., Asheville.

Sgt. John Paul Dillon, 72 Arlington-street, Asheville, recently announced as liberated, is now home on furlough.

(Absent Withou

12 WNC Servicemen Reported Liberated

Twelve Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from Nazi prison camps, according to information received yesterday. They are:

S. Sgt. Roscoe James Alderman, husband of Mrs. Mabel McNeely Alderman of Lake Toxaway, a prisoner since August, 1943. He had been overseas about six months when he was shot down over Germany.

Lt. James Bridges, brother of Mrs. Hugh Hollifield and Frank Bridges, both of Brevard, a prisoner since February 24, 1944. He was serving as navigator in the air corps at the time he was reported a prisoner.

Pfc. Charles Bruce Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Smith of Brevard. He is reported to be back with his outfit in Germany.

Lt. Robert Giles of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for 10 months. He was liberated May 1.

Jack Huskey, son of E. W. Huskey of Avondale.

Joe Aldrich, son of Clayton Aldrich of Avondale, a prisoner since Oct. 22.

Pfc. Willie A. Campfield, son of P. Campfield of Henrietta, Rutherford county.

W. R. Johnson, son of

Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Rutherfordton, a prisoner for four months. He was liberated April 29 and is now home on furlough.

Cpl. Willis Lee Whiteside, son of Solon Whiteside of near Rutherfordton, a prisoner since Jan. 30, 1944.

S. Sgt. Russell G. Buckner, husband of Pfc. Willa B. Buckner of 17 WAC hospital company, Swannanoa.

Pfc. Alard Hyder, husband of Mrs. Alvenia L. Hyder of Flat Rock, R. F. D. No. 1, a prisoner since Sept. 6.

Pfc. Everette L. Morris, husband of Mrs. Airlie R. Morris of Hendersonville, a prisoner since Dec. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Leemon Green of Green's Creek have received a message from the War department stating that their son, Pvt. George Morrison Green, who has been a war prisoner of the German government for 102 days at Stalag 9B, has been liberated.

Mr. and Mrs. Green also have had a letter from their son stating he had been freed. Pvt. Green entered service in September, 1943, and served in the European theater with an infantry unit from October, 1944, until he was taken prisoner in Luxembourg.

Hendricks, Liberated, To Be Returned To U. S.

Pfc. Jack V. Hendricks, son of W. C. Hendricks of 2100 St. Mary's street, Raleigh, a former student at Lee Edwards high school and Biltmore college here, was liberated from a German prisoner of war camp on April 13, his father has learned.

A member of the 36th division when captured during fighting at Cassino, Italy, January 23, 1944, he spent most of the time that he was a prisoner in Stalag 2B at Hammerstein, Pomerania. When the Russians overran Pomerania in January, the prisoners were marched across Germany.

Pfc. Hendricks wrote that he is in pretty good shape and hopes to be sent back to the States soon.

PATROL IN JEEP OVERRUNS ELEVEN PRISONER CAMPS

50,000 Freed, Including
8,600 Americans In
Germany

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION BEYOND THE MULDE RIVER, April 26. (P)—A jeep patrol running at will through disorganized German lines overran 11 allied prisoner of war camps and hospitals today and reported that in two camps alone were more than 50,000 freed prisoners, including 8,600 Americans.

The U. S. first army patrol, disarming whole columns of Germans marching toward the American lines, pressed on to a town where they found the bodies of two Russian Cossacks who had been killed in a small-scale patrol action only a few hours before.

The liberated allied prisoners of war were so numerous that the small patrol told them to stay where they were while plans were made to bring them out.

"I can't even estimate how many were in other camps," said Maj. Fred Craig, Friendship, Tenn., on his return from a patrol beyond the Mulde toward the Russian lines along the Elbe.

"But everywhere we went prisoners went wild with joy to see us."

Because of a news blackout on the positions of American and Russian lines converging in the narrow corridor between the Mulde and Elbe rivers, it was impossible to give the exact location of the camps.

"In one camp," said Craig, "we found 210,112 prisoners, and among them were 267 Americans. This camp was built by the Germans in 1941 for French prisoners and there still are thousands of them there."

"American boys told me they had been shuttled from place to place to keep them from falling into our hands as we advanced, and that this was the fifth camp they had been in."

"Their guards pulled out four nights before, leaving them to shift for themselves."



ERNIE PYLE LAID TO REST WITH BELOVED G'S—Last rites for Ernie Pyle, world famous war correspondent who was killed by Jap bullets on April 18th, are held on Ie Shima, as men and officers of the 77th Infantry kneel while the chaplain reads the final benediction. Among the high ranking officers present was Major General Andrew Bruce (portfolio in hand) who attended the services and then sped onto the front to wage further war against the Japs.—(NEA Telephoto)

he said, "and we didn't have a bit of trouble."

"We met hundreds of German troops marching back toward our lines in perfect columns. They were fully armed. We halted them and broke their rifles and took their pistols—but we couldn't collect all their weapons so we just waved a lot of them on back toward the Mulde."

"And when our patrol finally did halt it wasn't because of any resistance we met."

Craig said that in one town they arrived just as four German cargo trucks loaded with 60 men were pulling out the other end.

"All the garrison couldn't get away and we captured 12 prisoners in the town. We also found the freshly-killed corpses of two Cossacks from a small Soviet patrol which the Nazis told us they had fought in the town only a few hours before."

AMERICAN NEGRO AMONG VICTIMS AT GERMAN CAMP

Nazis And Civilians A
Held Responsible In
Slayings

By WES GALLAGHER

GARDELGEN, Germany, April 26. (P)—An investigation has revealed that an American Negro prisoner of war was killed in the mass murder of 1,100 political prisoners in a barn near here.

Officers investigating the circumstances of the burning to death the group now are convinced that the massacre of the helpless was carried out for the most part by German civilians and Nazi party officials.

New Mass Grave Found

An additional 20 massacred prisoners have been found in a mass grave near Bismach. All had been

19 MORE WNC MEN ARE FREED INSIDE EUROPE

Most Are Servicemen Made
Prisoners In Last Months
Of Conflict.

Nineteen more Western North Carolina servicemen have been reported liberated from European prisons of war.

They are:

S. Sgt. David E. McNeely, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McNeely of Ellenboro, Rutherford county, a prisoner for five months. He is now in a hospital in France.

Grover H. Withrow of Forest City. He is now with the American forces in France.

Cpl. James Robert Tate, son of N. E. Tate of Cliffside, Rutherford county, a prisoner since January.

Pvt. John C.

Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry of Ellijay, Macon county, a prisoner since February, 1943.

S. Sgt. Henry L. Hoyle, son of Mrs. Parthenia E. Hoyle of Balsam, Jackson county.

Sgt. (T-4) Warren C. Huntley, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Huntley of Fletcher, R.F.D. No. 1, a prisoner since May, 1944.

Prisoner Since 1943

Cpl. James E. Lane, son of Mrs. Annie M. Lane of Forest City, a prisoner since October, 1943.

Pvt. Horace K. Lunsford, brother of Mrs. Evelyn L. Coates of Weaverville, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since December.

Pvt. Keith J. Penland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Penland of Paint Gap, Yancey county, a prisoner since November.

Sgt. Paul A. Pitts, son of Mrs. Carrie G. Pitts of Canton, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since October.

Second Lt. Howard M. Plemmons, son of R. H.

Plemmons of Hot Springs, Madison county.

Pfc. Vernon M. Rader, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Rader of Morganton, R. F. D. No. 3, a prisoner since September.

Sgt. Willard J. Smith, son of Mrs. Mary M. Smith of Lenoir, R. F. D. No. 3, a prisoner since November.

Pfc. Frank W. Walker, son of Mrs. Sarah Etta Walker of Nebo (McDowell county), R.F.D. No. 1.

Pfc. Robert D. Garren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Garren of Brevard, R.F.D. No. 2, a prisoner since November.

Sgt. Walter C. Sane, husband of Mary Elizabeth Sane of Rutherford county and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sane of near Rutherfordton, a prisoner since August, 1944.

Don F. Fadgett of Rutherford county.

S. Sgt. Thomas E. Martin, son of Mrs. Lillian B. Martin of 56 Oak street, a prisoner since September, 1944. His mother received notification from the War department and a day later had a letter from his son saying that he was liberated by the Russians, is in France, and hopes to be home soon.

S. Sgt. Louis D. Bounous, son of Jack H. Bounous of Valdese, R.F.D. No. 1, reported in January, 1944, to be a prisoner.

S. Sgt. Lloyd J. Burns, son of Mrs. Lura Burns of Canton, a prisoner since February, 1944.

Appert, a Paris chef, originated canning. His method was to place se bottles containing the food in water bath and then bring the water to the boiling point.

Prisoners Of War Liberated



PFC. CARROLL POWELL

Six Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from prisoner of war camps, according to information received here.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Powell, Canton, have received word that Pfc. Carroll Powell, their son who was taken prisoner by the German armies last autumn, has been liberated.

Sgt. Milas Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Green of Pines Creek, Haywood county, has been liberated from a prisoner of war camp in Germany, according to word received by his parents through the Red Cross. He was reported missing in action in January, 1944, and

was later listed as a prisoner. He entered service in August, 1942, and arrived in England in September, 1943. He was shot in both legs as he bailed out of a plane on a mission over Germany, and spent eight months in a prisoner camp hospital.

S. Sgt. Mark B. Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Phillips of Andrews, has been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp, his parents have been notified through the Red Cross. A gunner on a B-24 of the 15th air force, he was reported missing over Austria October 16, 1944. On Dec. 5, he was listed as a prisoner.

Pvt. Clyde Cantrell, son of Mrs. Rebecca Cantrell of Walnut, has written his mother that he is back with the U. S. army. He was listed as missing in France since Dec. 15, and was later reported a prisoner from that date.

In his letter, Pvt. Cantrell wrote: "I know I'm glad to be back in the good old U. S. army again, and I'm hoping to be back in the States before long. I've got a lot to tell you when I get back."

He entered service in February, 1944, and has been overseas 10 months. He served in Italy before going to France.

Twice in one day Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers of Hazelwood received messages that a son had been liberated from a German prisoner of war camp.

Last Saturday the Chambers were notified by the War department that their son, Pvt. William Chambers, Jr., had returned to military control, and they also had a letter from another son, S. Sgt. James Ralph Chambers, stating that he had been liberated.

Sgt. Chambers volunteered for service the day after Pearl Harbor and received training in the air corps in various posts in the states before going overseas in November, 1942. He was stationed in England where he served with the Eighth air force. He was shot down over Brunswick, Germany, on his 23rd mission February 10, 1944.

Pvt. Chambers, who spent eight months in a German prison camp, was serving as a medic with the 179th Infantry when captured. He entered service at Fort Dix.

Prisoners Of War Liberated

Ten Western North Carolina servicemen have been liberated from German prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Sgt. Robert V. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reed of Sylva, R. F. D. No. 1. Sgt. Reed was reported missing in action January 20, and was listed a prisoner of the Germans March 28. At the time of his capture he was serving with a medical detachment of the 314th infantry. He holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Pfc. Darwin H. (Shorty) Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker of Grassy Creek, Ashe county, and husband of Mrs. Alta Dickson Walker. Pfc. Walker notified his wife that he has been liberated and hopes to be returned to the States by the end of June. He was reported missing in action February 9, and had not been heard from since that time.

Pvt. Letcher May, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry May of West Jefferson. Recently liberated, he has returned to the States and expects to be home soon. He was reported missing in action in France Sept. 16, 1944, and was listed a prisoner Jan. 13. He had been in service more than two years and overseas 18 months at the time he was reported missing.

Returns To States

Pfc. Wesley W. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goodman of Todd, Ashe county. He was taken prisoner by the Germans Jan. 30. He recently returned to the States. Pfc. Goodman has been in service about 18 months. His wife is the former Miss Frances Eller.

Fred Hardin, son of Mrs. Lou Hardin of West Jefferson. Taken prisoner in Germany in February, he has been liberated and is expected home in the near future.

S. Sgt. Albert Poe, brother of Mrs. Bill Reed of 371 Merrimon avenue. A prisoner of war for more than two years, he has been liberated his sister learned in a letter from the soldier's chaplain. He was reported missing in action in North Africa in February, 1943, and the following May was listed as a prisoner of war.

With Field Artillery

He was serving with a field artillery unit at the time of his capture. He entered service in 1933. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Poe of Warrensville, and a brother of Mrs. Maude Wilson, a former employee of the Citizen-Times company, now in Charlotte.

Listed by a War department release received here as having been liberated from German prisoner of war camps are the following:

Pfc. Harley Bentley, husband of Mrs. Harley Bentley of Lenoir, R.F.D. No. 1.

Sgt. Joseph H. Cheek, husband of Mrs. Ellen L. Cheek of Swannanoa. He was reported missing in action in Germany since Dec. 21, and was listed a prisoner of war April 30.

Pvt. Arthur E. Gravely, son of Elizabeth A. Gravely of Brevard, R.F.D. No. 1.

Pvt. Bynum L. Harstin, husband of Mrs. Edith M. Harstin of Rutherford county.



SGT. EDWARD M. ISBELL
Liberated

CPL. WILLIAM

Eight WNC Men From German

Eight Western North Carolina servicemen have been released from Nazi prisoner of war camps, according to information received here. They are:

Lt. John M. Webb, husband of Mrs. Ellen Farnum Webb of 339 Charlotte street, Mrs. Webb, who is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Farnum, has received a War department message stating that her husband has been liberated.

Mrs. Webb had heard several times from her husband while he was a prisoner, the last time being April 1 at which time he was in a camp in Northern Germany. He wrote that he had marched 340 miles in snow and cold weather to that location. He had been moved several times while a prisoner and had been in a number of different camps in Germany and Poland. He wrote once from Oflag 64 in Poland.

The Bronze Star medal, awarded her husband for meritorious service in connection with directing artillery fire on enemy positions, was presented Mrs. Webb recently by Maj. Randolph H. Percy of the Army Redistribution station here. A member of a field artillery unit, the decoration was won by Lt. Webb about the time he was captured in the vicinity of Nancy, France, Oct. 20. He was reported a prisoner Dec. 5.

He entered service in 1941, receiving a commission in 1942. He

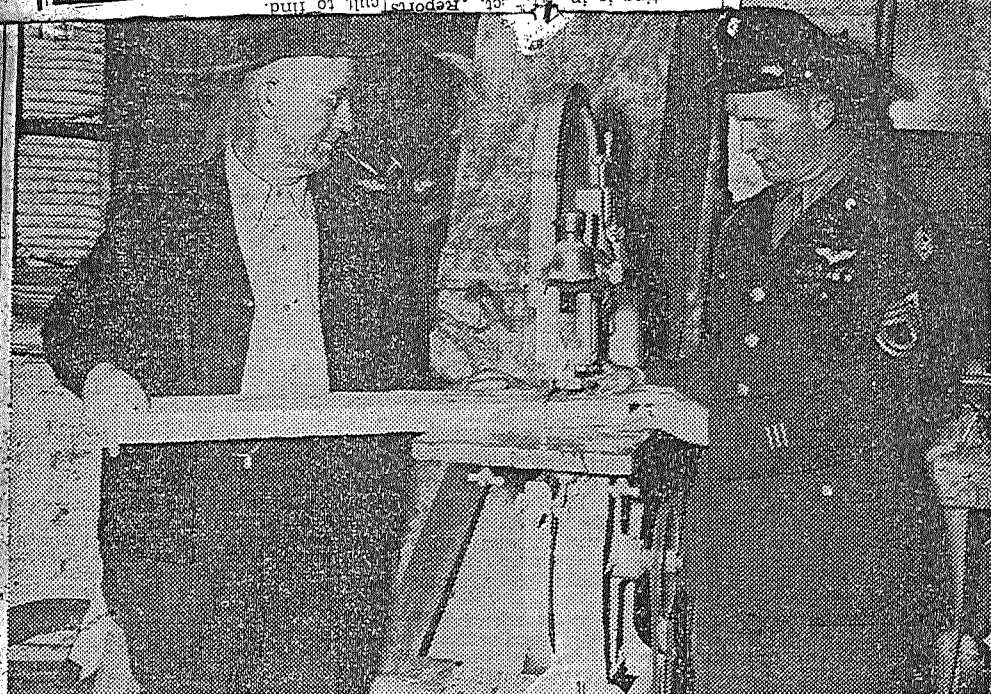
since he was Isbell's last name was received. Pvt. J. C. "Pete" Culbreth, husband of Irene Lind, Culbreth of on and son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Culbreth of Mill Springs has returned Tryon after being confined in German prisoner camp 21 months. He was liberated April 15 by an American army.

Pvt. Culbreth, December, 19 North Africa. In July, 1943, he was held in an invasion of captured on mans. He was being shipped camp near worked on a and had pleose any wel

About six ers, was be of miles we Russians. V broke throu they were n until the

HEAR WITH SONOTONE

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"NO WORDS CAN EXPRESS IT"—J. H. Parris, left, of West Asheville, pictured in his cabinet shop with his son, Technical Sgt. James H. Parris, Jr., prisoner of war of the German Reich for more than 13 months, is overjoyed at having his son working with him in his shop once again. "No words can express it—it's something I can't explain. I do not have a word to express the joy of Shirley (Mrs. Parris) and myself at having our son home again. It had been over 10 months since we had heard from him." Sgt. Parris says that he has had "enough traveling for a while. I want to relax more or less." But he has not forgotten the parents of sons still in German prison camps. He will visit as many of them as possible. Sgt. Parris holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart as well as various campaign ribbons.

PARRIS SPENT MONTHS IN NAZI PRISON CAMP DREAMING OF HIS HOME

"You wouldn't want to be in a German prison camp, I can tell you that," Technical Sgt. James H. Parris of West Asheville said, in referring to the 13 months he was a prisoner of the German Reich after his plane went down in flames over Rotterdam, Holland, July 30, 1943.

"To be home again—oh, it's something I've dreamed of for what seemed like years," Sgt. Parris said. He is home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Parris of 11 Maple crescent, having returned on the Gripsholm. A Swiss repatriation board marked him for return to this country among others wounded in action. "Just being able to talk about things in a language people can understand, good times, girls, food—all the things I've thought about in those months. It's wonderful," he added.

Parachuted From Plane
As flight engineer on a B-17, Sgt. Parris was one of seven crewmen who parachuted to German soil when Goering's "Abbeville Kids" downed them. Three remained in the plane. Twenty-eight minutes and they would have been in England.

"For you the war is over" were the first words spoken to Sgt. Parris in English. A flak wound received in the head blinded him for days. He was unable to see. "I landed in a potato patch on the outskirts of Rotterdam. Dutch women, children and men were hollering in their foreign tongue to me. First aid was given me and then a military car took me away," Sgt. Parris related. He lost 61 pounds in the next few months as a result of his wounds and life as a prisoner. "We received our regular portion of bread from the Germans each day and our soup at the noon meal. We had some potatoes at night." Packages sent regularly by the Red Cross supplemented the plain, monotonous diet. Regulations governing repatriates do not permit him to go into detail concerning life as a prisoner of war. The days, however, were long, uneventful and confined. Later prisoners were given athletic equipment for games and other exercises and books were obtained.

Didn't Believe It
"We were told that we would go home soon but I got so that I didn't believe it anymore. It's hard to say how I felt. When I was a prisoner I was always dreaming of home—the desire to go home was uppermost in my mind. I could see home out in front of me; see my parents and all of the old gang. I thought of how I was going to drink all those milkshakes, eat all those steaks and candy bars. I've eaten only one candy bar since I returned home!"

"When we did really know definitely we would go home the tension really hit us. We got over a certain amount of it but then a different form hit us while we waited for the boat to get us home. "Now that I am home I am going to do exactly what I thought of doing in these last few months," Sgt. Parris said. He has the names and addresses of a great many servicemen still in the German prison camps. He is going to see their parents personally—that is, as many of them as he can—and tell them about their sons. They are in various sections of the country.

"I can tell them more about the condition of their sons, than anyone else. I know how the boys feel over there—they sit there and wonder about their families. I know so well how much they would like to have personal messages relayed to their parents here at home."

Students To Aid In Registering Gas Applicants
Members of the victory volunteer corps in Asheville high school will begin work tomorrow aiding with the issuing of the new basic A gas ration books at the office of the Buncombe county war price and rationing board. Students from Hall Fletcher, David Millard and Lee Edwards high school were organized last year to contribute volunteer work in case of special registrations and additional clerical.

WORKERS ARE NEEDED AT MOORE HOSPITAL

An urgent need for workers at Moore General hospital has been reported by the S. Civil Service Commission. C. Reeves, with 1000 North Main avenue.

Mr. Reeves prisoned as well as let down naturally worry if they could about it, it course it's hard. ne parents I first—trying to ogy. Naturally, their sons—the t to show emo- dn't conceal it. by facial ex- train they are them news of faces would wj

American Airmen Tell of Life In War Prison Camps of Rumania

Sour Bread, Cabbage Soup and Bombing by Yank Planes

EUROPEAN Theater.—Sgt. R. K. Evenson, of Kalispell, Mont., a turret gunner on a Liberator, who was lately released after 84 days as a prisoner in Rumania, is the 21-year-old son of Legionnaire Gustav Evenson, who served in the heavy artillery in France in 1918. A brother, Gordon, 18, was in the heavy artillery in Texas the last the sergeant had heard from him.

The tall, blonde, blue-eyed, pleasing, slow-speaking sergeant, 15 pounds underweight from the meager rations given enlisted men captives at Bucharest, told quietly a dramatic story of his experiences in the army air corps since he arrived overseas last March.

His first shock came when his crew commander and friend, 2nd Lt. William B. Miles, of Des Moines, Iowa, was killed by flak over Elba on May 17. Next, when on another plane enemy fighters fired bullets all around him. He is reported to have knocked down one of them.

On June 11, over Rumania, his ship was so badly damaged the crew members decided to bail out. So far as he knew only Flight officer Bernard Nigus, of New York, and Engineer Charles Meacham and he landed safely, though he was wounded in the head, Meacham in an eye which he lost from lack of care in Rumania, and Nigus had a shattered arm and severe body burns.

Nigus was billeted with more than 400 American officers in a school house in the heart of Bucharest; Evenson and Meacham in a camp three miles away.

Sour Bread, Cabbage Soup

"We had a piece of sour bread for breakfast, a piece of sour bread and a bowl of cabbage soup for dinner and a piece of sour bread and a bowl of potatoes for supper," said Evenson. "Nothing much to do so we slept, lounged, played a little if we felt strong enough and read sometimes. I read the Bible all the way through—always did want to read it. You couldn't say the treatment was bad but there just wasn't much treatment.

"If the officers up town hadn't shared some of their extras with us I don't know what we would have done for food at times. They were surely kind. Yes, I'm going

home for awhile. After the war I suppose I'll get a job out in Montana, and I'm going to join the Legion."

Nigus, a likeable 22-year-old American of Jewish blood, was happy to be free but spoke of departed comrades with tears in his eyes. He and Meacham were also in Lt. Miles' crew when the latter lost his life. Nigus was the first to administer first aid to the fatally hit pilot.

"Food at Bucharest was insufficient," Nigus stated, "but we had more variety with some fruit which we shared with the enlisted men. Those kids were really having it tough. We also sent them some of the few cigarettes we got.

Bombed by Our Comrades

"Our prison camp shouldn't have been in a city that was a military objective, under the International Rules of War. We were bombed 28 times by American and R. A. F. planes who didn't know where we were. That was terrifying.

"I think, though, that I was never so nervous as when I was on the plane being flown from Bucharest to safety. Something about it shot me all to pieces inside. When I realized we were on American-held soil again I almost collapsed. For two days about all I did was to eat. Yes, I too, read every word in the Bible when I was a prisoner."

Nigus was homeward bound to see his wife who had been with her parents in Philadelphia. He had been permitted to write a letter a month and a postcard a week at Bucharest but had no word from her or anyone else in America while he was there.

Meacham was in a hospital undergoing treatment for his eye when I met Nigus and Evenson.

Capt. George W. Leggat, of Detroit, Mich., for three months acting adjutant of the American officers imprisoned at Bucharest, had a son two years of age, and one born eight months ago he had never seen. He expected to get acquainted with his new lad shortly.

An all World War II post of The American Legion has been chartered at the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga. Many of the members have seen combat duty; several earned decorations.

Past National Commander Raymond J. Kelly has been promoted in the United States Army Service Forces, and is now Colonel Kelly.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WAR PRISONERS ASSURE PEOPLE 'ALL IS WELL'

Yanks In Axis Prison Camps Always Tell Mom And Pop Not To Worry.

By MARGARET KERNODLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(AP)—"Dear Mom and Pop, don't worry!" write nine out of 10 of the 65,000 or more American prisoners of war in their letters from enemy prison camps.

Army officials today revealed this typical plea to the folks back home during the first press tour of the prisoner of war information bureau at the U. S. war department. This is the "only official source of information in the United States concerning Americans who are in prison camps of our enemies," they said.

Americans held by enemies also include approximately 10,000 civilian internees, about 75 per cent held by the Japanese, in addition to the military men and civilians who worked with U. S. services who are counted as war prisoners. About 500 women civilians are held in German camps, but no nurses or WACS.

Quickest way to get word of a prisoner of war is to write the prisoner of war information bureau, provost marshal general's office, war department, Washington, D. C. This bureau has copies of all information coming into this country about war prisoners.

Even information written by prisoners to relatives or friends is included in the files.

The public can expect more infantrymen reported as war prisoners soon, but so far the majority have been airmen, the bureau officials said.

German prison camps where Americans often are reported to be include Dulag Luft where all airmen go first; Oberwesel on the bank of the Rhine where the enemy pumps them for information; Stalag Luft I, about 100 miles southeast of Berlin and Stalag Luft III, with a view of the bay across from Sweden, the camp where all airmail is censored.

All German camps have been inspected but the Red Cross has visited only those Japanese prison camps in Japan, Formosa, Shanghai and Manchuria. The Japanese have claimed that military security prevents inspection of camps in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and Indo-China.

JAP PRISONER TREATMENT WRITES BLACK CHAPTER



KNOWN JAP PRISON and internment camps are shown on this map. Tokyo refuses to reveal all locations of camps where Americans are held.

By PETER EDSON
 (NEA Washington Correspondent)

resenting American interests, have convention of 1929, relative to the
 tried to find some formula for ship-treatment of prisoners of war. At

West Asheville Man Gives Parents News About Sons Held Captive In Germany

By EUGENE RAY

Visiting families of American boys who are prisoners of war in Nazi Germany, bringing them first hand information and comforting them in hours of deepest sadness, has been the occupation in the past few weeks of Technical Sgt. James H. Parris of West Asheville in the fulfillment of an intense desire envisioned while he "dreamed of home" as a prisoner in a German concentration camp for more than 13 months.

Sgt. Parris, captured by the Germans after the B-17 in which he was flight engineer was forced down in flames over Rotterdam, Holland, July 30, 1943, has been in Richmond, Washington, Newport News, Norfolk and scores of other cities and communities, visiting rich and poor alike, telling people he lived with their sons or saw them in prison camp life. He plans to go to Detroit and other cities in the Midwest soon, carrying out the same sort of mission, all at his own expense.

Wanted To Do Something

"I wanted to do something for those boys over there and I think this is the best way to do it. They are my friends. I really learned to know them after living together with them in close quarters. We became very firm friends, therefore I want to do all possible. I'm over here now and most of them are still over there—and will spend another winter in concentration camps," Sgt. Parris said.

"I can tell them more about the condition of their sons than anyone else. I know how the boys feel in prison—they sit there and wonder about their families. We got so we appreciated the little things," he added.



SGT. JAMES PARRIS

"The families of boys in prison camps are taking it pretty well as a whole. They are pretty let down and some of them naturally worry when they shouldn't—if they could only stop and think about it, it does not help. Of course it's hard to have that attitude.

"In talking to the parents I usually talked shop first—trying to use a little psychology. Naturally, when I spoke of their sons—the fathers would try not to show emotion but they couldn't conceal it. I could always tell by facial expressions what a strain they are under. When I told them news of their sons their faces would brighten up, their eyes would shine and their intense emotion would not permit them to talk. Its hard to describe—it creates something in you after you have seen a few families."

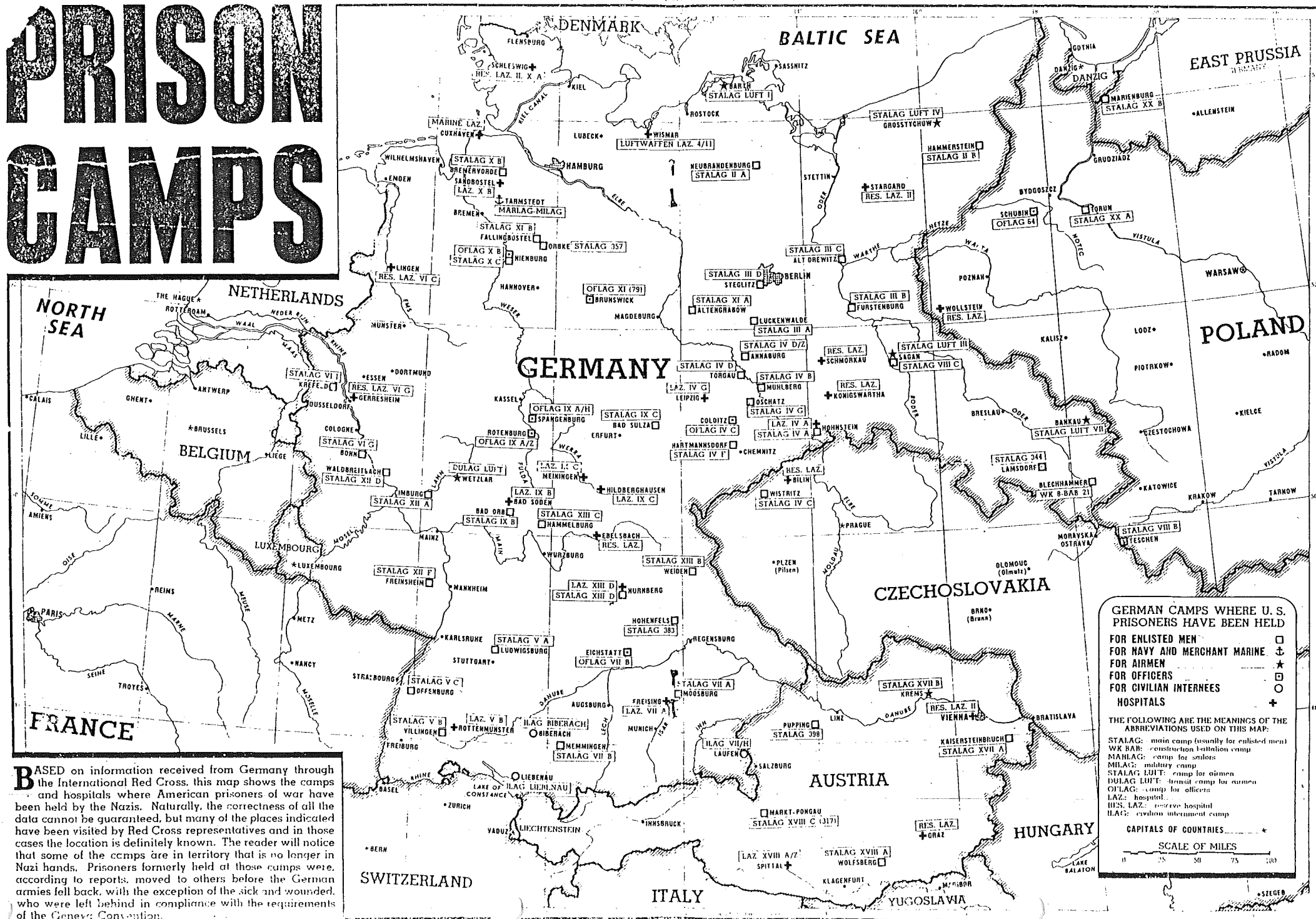
Cites Example

A particular family which Sgt. Parris called by telephone in West Lafayette, Ind., stands out in his memory. The son, a member of the air corps, had been reported missing in action. The family had given up all hope. Sgt. Parris knew the son was alive and a prisoner of war, having talked with him.

"I talked to the father over the phone and told him to hang on to his chair because I was going to tell him his son was alive. He was incredible at first. I told him I slept next to his son for almost a year. Then he started crying and was so enthused we must have talked 20 or 30 minutes. He must have been very old from the sound of his voice. I talked to his sister, too—his mother had been dead for some years. It is something I can't describe, talking to those families. Knowing how they feel, seeing their reactions and realizing how their sons want to return home.

Relief When

et



BASED on information received from Germany through the International Red Cross, this map shows the camps and hospitals where American prisoners of war have been held by the Nazis. Naturally, the correctness of all the data cannot be guaranteed, but many of the places indicated have been visited by Red Cross representatives and in those cases the location is definitely known. The reader will notice that some of the camps are in territory that is no longer in Nazi hands. Prisoners formerly held at those camps were, according to reports, moved to others before the German armies fell back, with the exception of the sick and wounded, who were left behind in compliance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention.

December 31, 1941).

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

CAMP	NEAREST TOWN	MAP SQUARE
Stalag II A	Neubrandenburg	B 2
Stalag II B	Hammerstein	C 1-2
Stalag III A	Luckenwalde	B 2
Stalag III B	Fürstenburg/Oder	C 2
Stalag III C	Altdrewitz	C 2
Stalag III D	Berlin-Steglitz	B 2
Stalag IV A	Hohnstein	B-C 3
Stalag IV B	Mühlberg	B 2
Stalag IV C	Wistritz	B 3
Stalag IV D	Torgau	B 2
Stalag IV D/Z	Annaburg	B 2
Stalag IV F	Hartmannsdorf	B 3
Stalag IV G	Oschatz	B 2
Stalag V A	Ludwigsburg	A-B 3
Stalag V B	Villingen	A 4
Stalag VI G	Bergisch-Neustadt	A 2
Stalag VI J	Krefeld	A 2
Stalag VII A	Moosburg	B 3
Stalag VII B	Memmingen	B 4
Stalag VIII B	Teschen	D 3
Stalag 344	Lamsdorf	C 3
Stalag VIII C	Sagan	C 2
Stalag IX B	Bad Orb	A-B 3
Stalag IX C	Bad Sulza	B 2
Stalag X B	Bremervörde	A-B 2
Stalag X C	Nienburg	A 2
Stalag XI A	Altengrabow	B 2
Stalag XI B	Fallingb.ostel	B 2
Stalag XII A	Limburg	A 3
Stalag XII D	Wahlreitbach	A 3
Stalag XII F	Freinsheim	A 3
Stalag XIII C	Hammelnburg	B 3
Stalag XIII D	Nürnberg-Langwasser	B 3
Stalag 383	Hohenfels	B 3
Stalag XVII A	Kaisersteinbruch	C 4
Stalag 398	Puppig	B-C 4
Stalag XVIII A	Wolfsberg	C 4
Stalag XVIII C (317)	Markt-Pongau	B-C 4
Stalag 357	Oerbke	A 2
Stalag XX A	Tóron	D 2
Stalag XX B	Marienburg	D 1
WK 8-BAB 21	Blechhammer	D 3
CAMPs FOR AIRMEN		
Luft I	Barth	B 1
Luft III	Sagan	C 2
Luft IV	Grosstychow	C 1
Luft VII	Bankau	C-D 2
Stalag N	Krems/Gneixendorf	C 3
Dulag Luft	Wetzlar	A 3

